New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Gov. Reeder's Prospects Brightening—The Commissioner of Patents—Executive Clemency, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 21.

I understand that the Administration are now in possession of documents, which arrived here yesterday, that places Governor REEDER in a highly satisfactory position, and that he will not be removed. It is said that REEDER has Commissioner MONTPENNY in close quarters, and demands his removal.

As I intimated some time since, Mr. MASON, Commissioner of Patents, will resume his duties in December next, his resignation not having been accepted.

The Court of Claims adjourned to-day till the [illegible] of October. The Judges will remain here a few days for the purpose of adjusting the rules, and before separating will announce the Commissioners for taking testimony in the various States.

In the cases of RICHARD BIDDLE, SAMUEL KANE, DAVID HAGAN, JOHN MCILHENNY, United States seamen, confined in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, under sentence of court-martial for mutinous conduct and language, the President has remitted the residue of the punishment [illegible] confinement, and the prisoners were released to-day.

The President this morning pardoned six small boys who were in jail under sentence for rioting, the citizens having appealed in their behalf, stating that it would be injurious for the children, taking into consideration their tender age, to associate with the corrupt adults in that institution.

[illegible] V. CROSBY, of Washington, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to the Hawaiian Mission to this Government, by the Minister from that Kingdom.

The Boat Race Between the Harvard and Yale College Clubs.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, July 21.

At [illegible] o'clock this afternoon a large concourse of people assembled on the bank of the river to witness the boat race between the rival clubs of Harvard and Yale Colleges. Four boats were entered for the prize, viz.: *Iris*, eight oars, and the Y. Y., four oars, from Harvard; with the *Nereid* and *Nautilus*, each six oars, from Yale. There was also present the *Harpoon*, four oars, from Harvard, but she did not engage in the trial. The distance to be rowed was fixed at three miles, starting from opposite the foot of State-street and going down the river a mile and a half, rounding a stake-boat and returning to the place of starting. The [illegible] of starting was 34 minutes 33 seconds past 4. [illegible] came back at 56 minutes 21 seconds past, having accomplished the three miles in 22 minutes. The Y. Y. was 47 seconds behind the *Iris*, the *Nereid* was a minute behind the Y. Y., and the *Nautilus* 1 minute behind the *Nereid*. Under the allowance rule, the two Yale boats, of six oars each, gave 22 seconds to the Y. Y. of four, and the *Iris* of eight oars gave 22 seconds to the *Yale*, and [illegible] the Y. Y.—that being 11 seconds per oar. The *Iris* was declared the victor by three seconds. The prize purchased by the citizens of Springfield for the boats of the winning College, is a beautiful set of three silk boat flags, a pennant, Union jack, and United States flag. A great deal of enthusiasm was manifested by the spectators, of whom there were several present; and, when the result was announced, loud cheers were given for the Harvard Club, in which the Yale boys most heartily joined.

The London Liquor Case.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 21.

The case involving the question of the unconstitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, between the people and WILLIAM LANDON, proprietor of the City Hotel, which has created such great interest in this city, terminated this evening. The Jury promptly returned a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received with great acclamation by the immense auditory who were at the City Hall, and is the subject of congratulation among the business classes of our citizens. The defendant's counsel offered, if the complainants choose to appeal from the decision, to unite in framing a case presenting for review various questions arising under the law, and to furnish every facility for obtaining a speedy decision on the appeal.

The Accident on the Vermont Central Railroad.

MILTON FALLS, Vt., Friday, July 20.

The accident on the Vermont Central Railroad, previously reported, occurred to the accommodation train, which left Rouse's Point on Thursday afternoon. It was drawn by the engine "John Smith," which exploded near this place at 6 o'clock P. M. The locomotive and tender were precipitated down an embankment of 20 feet, and were a complete wreck. The baggage car was nearly demolished, and the conductor, RICHARD BUSH, who was in the car, was literally torn in pieces. Mr. FRENCH, the engineer, was also killed, and the fireman was so badly wounded that he is not expected to recover. Three passengers were slightly injured. The track was considerably damaged, but trains are now passing again with regularity.

Operations in the Charlestown Navy-Yard.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 21.

Portions of the steam machinery of the new frigate *Merrimac* arrived in the Charlestown Navy-yard yesterday from the West Point Foundry, and the balance is expected in a few days. The *Merrimac* is being rapidly completed.

An immense foundry is to be built in our Navy-Yard, and is to occupy from two to three acres. The building is to be of brick, two stories high, forming a hollow square, and it will require two years to complete it.

The frigate *Cumberland* is being overhauled, preparatory to going into dock for repairs.

Mortality of Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 21.

The deaths in this city for the week ending to-day, number 105, which is an increase of 46 over the previous week. A large proportion of the deaths were those of children under five years of age.

The weather continues cold and cloudy, with occasional showers.

The weather continues cool and pleasant. The thermometer at 7 o'clock this evening stood at 60° in the shade.

Kansas Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 21.

Both branches of the Kansas Legislature met at Westport July 16, according to the resolutions of both Houses, passed on July 6. Gov. REEDER and the United States Territorial officers, with the exception of Chief Justice LECOMPTE, were present. The Supreme Court is expected to meet and organize next week.

The Prohibitory Law in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Saturday, July 21.

Judge [illegible] decided to-day that HUBBELL, arrested for selling liquor, might give bail to await indictment, and could not be compelled to go to *trial immediately before a called jury.*

Weather at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 22.

Weather is decidedly cold here this evening, and for the last forty-eight hours it has been raining incessantly.

Robbery of the Chicago Post-Office.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 21.

The Post-Office in this city was broken open last night by burglars, and the letters were taken out, robbed and destroyed. The loss has not yet been ascertained.

Destruction of the Verandah Hotel at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 21.

The Verandah Hotel in this city, has been destroyed by fire. Loss $100,000; insurance $65,000.

FROM ALBANY.

The Pardon of Johnson—The Veiled Murderess.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 19, 1855.

I noticed a few days since in the columns of the TIMES, an account of the arrest of a man named JOHNSON, charged with having uttered forged checks purporting to have been drawn by the Agent of the Sing Sing Prison. It is added that JOHNSON was pardoned out of that institution in May last by Governor CLARK, and it is intimated that the prisoner's wife, being beautiful, and having influence at the Capitol, will be able to procure for her husband another exemption from punishment. Let me enlarge somewhat upon this intimation, and show what reason there is for its being given out.

WILLIAM JOHNSON was convicted of having embezzled $32 75 from his employer, and on that conviction, was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years. He was taken to the prison, and employed by the then officers of the Institution in doing their work, for which his previous pursuits had fitted him. Engaged in the offices, and having almost the entire charge of the books, he became more familiar with the affairs of the prison than the officers themselves. When the change was made in the management of the prison, those to whom was assigned the duty of superintending its affairs, found JOHNSON acting as generalissimo. A rule was made by the Inspectors, prohibiting the employment of any convicts to do work for which the State paid others. JOHNSON had but a few months remaining of his sentence, and it was thought that possessing as he did, a thorough knowledge of the prison, and of the iniquities which had been perpetrated by those whom the State had placed over the convicts, it would be exceedingly improper to put him back in the shops, where he would have an opportunity to communicate that knowledge to others. In prison, he had always behaved himself with the strictest propriety; and impelled by these reasons, the Inspectors, Agent, Keeper and Clerk united in a petition to Gov. CLARK, asking that JOHNSON should be released from the remainder of his term of punishment. Upon that petition, approved by one of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the condition of the prison, Gov. CLARK was induced to grant the pardon asked, and JOHNSON was released from confinement. That he has grossly abused the clemency shown him, there can be little doubt; but I think the Executive cannot be therefore blamed. He acted upon the petition of those who should be, and doubtless were, disinterested and competent advisers; and in so acting, he was prompted solely by a desire wisely and charitably to exercise the power vested in him by the Constitution.

There is the following town gossip (or I believe court record) in explanation of the impression conveyed that the wife *had* influence at the capital. When her husband was convicted and sent to prison, she applied to Gov. SEYMOUR to have him pardoned. Visiting Albany for that purpose, she became acquainted with an individual whose relations to Gov. SEYMOUR justified his professions of an ability to assist her in effecting the release of the husband. She listened to his professions of friendship, and gladly accepted his promised influence. She never obtained the pardon which she had so earnestly desired, though she sacrificed her honor and virtue to the man who pretended to have both the will and the power to aid her. Having accomplished her ruin, he made no further efforts to aid her, and when there was a change in the Executive Department, sought to evade further importunities by writing to her that he had left the capital, and should shortly embark for Europe. Destitute, and with an immediate prospect of giving birth to the offspring of her illicit intercourse with her paramour at Albany, the woman had no alternative but to apply to a Magistrate, asking him to compel the father of the child to make some provision for its maintenance and for her own support while sick. The magistrate, from whom I had these particulars, is now engaged in the effort to secure the pecuniary assistance of which she was in need—and pending those efforts it would, perhaps, be imprudent to publish any more in detail, the circumstances which have given birth to the surmise that the prisoner's wife had an influence which would be potential to shield her husband from the punishment he seems so justly to merit. It will be seen that this, like most of the modern romances, has a bitter and degrading reality—a reality which shows at what a cost her alleged influence was obtained, and the failure of that influence to effect the purpose for which she had made such a dreadful sacrifice.

By the way, there is *no one* branch of the Government around which clusters so much that is embarrassing as the exercise of the pardoning power. No other duty the Executive can be called upon to perform, which involves so much responsibility, or which calls for more laborious investigation, or more careful and profound reflection. To read the papers which accompany each application for a pardon, is of itself a burdensome task—to listen to the strong and earnest personal importunities by which these applications are sought to be enforced, must be to the Executive a severe and at all times a melancholy duty.

In addition to the customary and every-day calls, the Executive has now to hear and determine a case involving more difficulties than any which he has been called upon to consider—the application for a commutation of the punishment of Mrs. HENRIETTA ROBINSON, who is under sentence of death, and who is to be executed on the 3d of August, unless the Governor shall previously give a favorable hearing to the appeals made in her behalf. Mrs. ROBINSON has obtained some notoriety, and is widely known as the "Veiled Murderess," a name given to her from a habit of wearing a close veil whenever in the presence of spectators, and which she positively refused to remove when called to hear the verdict of the Jury by whom she had been tried. Of her guilt there appears to be but little doubt; but there does appear to be ground for the belief that she is at least partially insane. I believe it is mainly upon this ground that almost every influential citizen of Troy, including the Judge who presided at her trial, the Clerk and Sheriff of this County, have petitioned the Governor for a commutation of the sentence passed upon her. *From very many who are familiar with* the circumstances which surround the case, I hear the most urgent appeals in her behalf—some doubting her guilt, some her sanity—and these appeals are constantly accumulating before the Executive.

But from the outside world—from those who know nothing of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner—from those who have had no opportunities for judging of her sanity or insanity—from earnest, reflecting, thinking minds throughout all this broad Union—they are coming determined, honest protests and appeals against the barbarity which subjects a woman to the shame and torture of a death upon the scaffold—protests from cold, strong-minded men, appeals from passionate, warm-hearted women. Every mail brings an addition to the number of these letters, and did I think you could find room for them in your columns, I would like to copy some for publication. They afford an evidence of the humanity which pervades the public mind that should be upon the record.

Will they effect the object for which they have been written—will they arrest from the fate to which she has been sentenced, the unfortunate being whose case has called them out—will they save the State the disgrace of inflicting upon a female the punishment of death—will they keep from the public gaze a spectacle at all times melancholy and degrading, but terribly so when a frail woman is the victim?

I have strong hopes that they will fulfill their mission—that the Executive will heed the public sentiment, of which they must be the embodiment, and give to the poor unfortunate being that mercy which she does not ask nor desire, but which is demanded by every consideration of justice and humanity, and which may not be denied but to the abiding and deep disgrace of our character as a civilized and enlightened State. BETA.

Amusements.

DONNA VALERY GOMEZ gives an attractive concert to-night at Niblo's Saloon. This prima donna will be remembered by our readers as the impersonator of *Louisa Miller* at Castle Garden. Signora VESTVALI, the contralto, (who by the way has accepted an engagement with Signor ROUCIANI for a tour in Mexico,) will assist DONNA GOMEZ. Also, Signor ROCCO, Monsieur LABARE, and perhaps (?) OLE BULL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The English Opera and Chambers-street drollery have succeeded in drawing moderate houses here during the week. A little more activity infused into the former would not be amiss. The latter cannot be improved. BURTON is irresistable whether he plays in new pieces or old ones. On Saturday evening he was called out after the performance of the "Toodles" and made a speech. You know the condition he is in towards the end.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am ashamed to appear before you in my present condition, but I assure you upon my honor, that, like a great many other persons under similar circumstances, I haven't the least idea where I got my liquor. I have a great many more things to say to you about gratitude and that sort of thing, (I have said them a thousand times,) but really I haven't time. Mrs. Toodles is waiting for me, and I am afraid, judging from her habits, will be getting a little [illegible], but I can assure you that she, as well as myself, think you a lot of capital bargains, and for once we have both agreed that it is very handy to have you in the house.

AUBER's Opera of "Fra Diavolo" will be given to-night.

BROADWAY THEATER.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS commence a fresh engagement here to-night. A new drama is announced for to-morrow, from the pen of Mr. H. G. PLUNKETT. "Paddy Carey," "Patience and Perseverance," "[illegible] and the Fairies," and "Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty," are on the bill for to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—In addition to the usual attractions at this establishment, "White's Ethiopian Serenaders" are holding forth in the lecture-room. Laughable Summer pieces in the evening and afternoon.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—The French dramatic company, now playing here, will produce, to-night, a new drama in five acts by MM. BARRIERE and MURGER, called "La vie de Boheme." This company is well patronized, and nicely conducted.

SMITH'S TOUR OF EUROPE, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, is deservedly attracting large audiences. It is one of the best exhibitions in the City.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S SERENADERS, No. 472 Broadway, offer a superior entertainment to those inclined for negro minstrelsy.

Others, Botanically disposed, should go and see the big tree at the Crystal Palace, with the big name, measuring eighty feet in diameter—the tree, not the name.

Items.

On the occasion of BUCKSTONE's benefit recently at the Haymarket Theatre, a new and original farce was produced for the first time, entitled "Buckstone's Adventure with a Polish Princess." Mr. BUCKSTONE is supposed to be traveling in Russia, and has offered himself as a private secretary to *Princess Ladinsoff*; but, after his first application for the situation, a difficulty has arisen with respect to the fortune of that lady. She has refused to receive the addresses of *Prince Gogenoff*, the nephew of the Governor, who, to be revenged, rakes up an old charge against the grandfather of the *Princess*, which, having remained dormant for sixty years, the expenses have accumulated to such an extent that her fortune will be scarcely sufficient to pay the penalty. In this difficulty, the companion of the lady—*Miss Smith*—suggests, to avoid the odious marriage with *Prince Gogenoff*, that her mistress shall declare that "the impossibility" to her union with that unromantic individual arose from her being already married to *Buckstone*, or *Buckstonskoff*, as he has altered his name "to suit the climate." He arrives just in time to learn that the *Princess* is desperately in love with him, and he consents to become her husband, to save her—particularly her fortune—as he understands that it will be his own. The announcement of the marriage brings upon him the vengeance of the refused *Gogenoff*, who alarms him with the various deaths that Russian noblemen inflict upon strangers who stand between them and their interests. Upon which he declares that he is not married; but, having given offence to some officers whose lives he has spared, by running away after having accepted challenges from each of them—he proves an *alibi* by getting the *Princess* and her companions to produce the marriage documents. He is then pounced on by the *Prince*, is about to be taken prisoner to Siberia, and receives the knout, when he rushes off, followed by soldiers—two shots are fired—the scene changes, and there is Mr. BUCKSTONE in bed. He awakes from his dream and finds to his joy that, instead of Russian barbarians he has the smiling faces of his friends before him; for he recollects that it is his benefit, and that, after the fatigue of rehearsal he had lain down to take forty winks before he came to the theatre to see what sort of a house there was, and seeing it so good states that he will be happy to dream his adventure with the Polish Princess every evening until further notice. The farce, of course, depended upon Mr. BUCKSTONE's tact in keeping the audience in a constant roar at the various difficulties that his marriage brought upon him, in which he was highly successful, and, therefore, the piece was equally so.

The experiment of a cheap opera at Drury-lane Theatre, London, has certainly been persevered in by Mr. SMITH with most praiseworthy energy, and every chance of its being crowned with success—success hardly earned and well deserved. The performance of ROSSINI's Opera "La Donna del Lago" has been repeated, and the new *prima donna*, Miss LUCY ESCOTT, confirmed the favorable impression which she made on her *debut*. The part of *Elena*, of course, devolved upon her, and the manner in which she acquitted herself, says the *Chronicle*, fully bore out the reputation which she has acquired on the Continent. Her appearance is youthful and pleasing; her figure is small and slight, but very elegant; and her voice a high soprano, embracing three complete octaves. It is remarkably clear and flexible, and her intonation is beautifully true. The style in which she executed the first air, "O Mattutini albori" at once secured her position; the audience were completely carried away by her execution of this air, and from this point until the close of the Opera the performance was one continued triumph. The Opera has been got up with remarkable care, and the gathering of the clans at the termination of the second act was good. At the termination of the Opera Miss ESCOTT was called for, and was received with the most enthusiastic applause. The house was crowded to excess, yet, notwithstanding the immense number of persons congregated, not the least inconvenience was felt, so beautifully has this theatre been ventilated.

The Paris correspondent of the *Evening Post* furnishes the following items of theatrical interest: Mdlle. RACHEL commences Saturday playing a farewell round of engagements before going to the United States. She plays seven times. Then she sails for London, where she plays a fortnight, and sails for the United States. The English Company which came over here has failed, and I am sorry to believe Mr. WALLACK has suffered severe pecuniary losses. The Italian Company, on the contrary, have made a great deal of money. Mme. GEORGES, the veteran tragedian, is now playing at the Odeon. Her talents are a wreck, and her person a burlesque to what they were. I am afraid the wolf drives her on the stage at this late period of her life. What improvidence has been here! The most ordinary extravagance would have left her wealthy, for so great have been the incomes given her, they would easily have withstood the wear and tear of extravagance; but such folly! Mme. ALBONI and M. ROGERS appear at the grand Opera to-night in "Le Prophete." The police have arrested all the ticket sellers who hang about the grand Opera to sell tickets at five times the lawful price—a trade easily commanded now when the civilized irruption is at its height, since those who are utterly inaccessible to French prose are pleased with French music and dancing, which one no [illegible] plodding to understand, for, without going to the extremes into which Dogberry fell, it certainly may be held *this* knowledge comes by nature. It is said Mme. GEORGE SAND has given M. ROSSINI the "book" of a three-act Opera called "Lara."

The following item from *Dwight's Journal of Music* is going the rounds of the press. It relates to a new American prima donna, who it seems has not yet completed her studies, but can sing "clearly and distinctly *four octaves*." This must surely be a mistake. We suspect it is a misprint for fourteen octaves, or perhaps twenty-four. Why, even JENNY LIND could sing a trifle over *three* octaves "clearly and distinctly." Miss JENNY BUSK, however, says *Dwight's* correspondent, "is still quite young, not over fifteen or sixteen, and is endowed with one of the finest, clearest, most bird-like voices I have heard, and of a compass beyond anything I ever heard. Three several times she sang clearly and distinctly *four* octaves, the last time ascending the scale, through the whole twenty-nine notes! Here, then, is an organ of musical expression most rarely found, and one that must be dealt with most gently and carefully, especially just at this period of life. Accordingly, the mere practice of vocal exercises is made to be but a small part of her musical education. She is called upon to devote a good portion of her time to the study of Italian, German, &c.; a foundation is laid by bringing her into the other classes in the Conservatory, so that when the time comes for devoting herself entirely to the vocal studies, she will have that culture, that artistic mental development, which will give soul to all that her astonishing voice shall execute. I have great hopes of this young Baltimore lady."

THE TROY THEATER.—The work on the new theatre, says the *Budget*, is progressing finely and rapidly. It is believed that the building will be entirely [illegible] to open with dramatic performances on or before the 1st of November next. This building when completed will be a credit to the city. The front will be imposing and beautiful, and the interior arrangements will be such as to command public approval and admiration. We are glad to learn that the popular manager, GEORGE C. HOWARD, will probably take the management of the new theatre for the first season. He is every way competent to the task, and thoroughly understands the tastes of the theatre-going people of this city.

Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and DION BOURCICAULT are to commence an engagement in Cincinnati on the 6th of August, at the conclusion of which they are to appear at the new Boston Theatre, afterwards at the Broadway in this City, and conclude their Northern tour at the Walnut-street, Philadelphia, about the latter part of October. BOURCICAULT will open his theatre in New-Orleans, "The Gaiety," on the 3d of December.

We clip the following from the Baltimore *Republic* of the 14th inst.: "JAMES MYERS, the clown and one of the proprietors of MYERS & MADIGAN's circus company, met with an untimely death while performing on the slack rope at Geneva a few days since. The ring by which the rope was fastened gave way, throwing him to the ground with so much force as to dash his brains out."

Mr. CHARLES BRAHAM, son of the veteran tenor, has made a successful *debut* in London, after six years study in Italy. He has evidently been very successful in the cultivation of his voice; originally a tenor of fine natural quality, it is now greatly improved in power, sweetness, and equality of tone throughout its whole compass. He has acquired, moreover, a clear elocution, and a good deal of the Italian smoothness and finish of style.

An English Opera Company has been playing during the past week at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT and Miss FANNY VINING commence an engagement there to-night.

ANDREW ENGLISH, the late manager of the Infant Drummer, found guilty in Augusta of swindling, in his late lottery scheme, was fined $100, and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment.

The Philadelphia *City Item*, of yesterday, contradicts the report it gave the preceding week that BAKER had leased the City Museum.

The Richmond Theatre, Virginia, is to be re-opened next season by J. H. TAYLOR, with HENRY LEWIS, low comedian, as acting manager.

The new theatre at Columbus, Ohio, is to be opened on the 12th of September by JOHN M. KINNEY & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. CONWAY finished an engagement at the Theatre Royal, Montreal, on Saturday.

The Howard Athenæum, Boston, is to be opened for dramatic performances by WILLARD in August.

The Boston National re-opens on the 27th of August.

HARRY HALL is engaged at Wallack's for next season.

The Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, is to re-open on the 18th of August.

The RAVELS are drawing crowds at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia.

☞ A Musical Convention will be held at Williamstown, Mass., commencing on August 7, to continue three days, under the charge of Dr. LOWELL MASON and Prof. LABAR, of New-York.

Fire.

An alarm of fire was occasioned at 10½ o'clock on Saturday evening, by a fire among some phosphorus in boxes in the rear of No. 188 Pearl-street. But little damage was done.

☞ In our notice of the St. Mary's R. C. T.'s Society's excursion on Thursday last, we made no mention of the fact that Capt. RUSSELL, of the Thirteenth Ward, who, with a squad of men, accompanied the party, was materially aided in his work by First Lieut. BLAIR, of the Seventh Ward. Lieut. O'KEEFE, of the Thirteenth Ward, was also in attendance.

Mrs. MARY CHANDELL, a member of the United Society of Harvard, and who was one of the choir singers that welcomed Gen. WASHINGTON to Boston, died in that city a few days ago, in the 91st year of her age.

Seventeen towns of Chenango County, according to the present census, show a falling off in population for five years of 503. Norwich is the only town that shows an increase.

Ex-President TYLER is at Old Point Comfort.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church—Its History—Description of the new Building.

The first settlers of Westchester, according to BOLTON's History of the County, made early provision for the support of religion, and the education of the young.

Between the years 1666 and the close of 1691 Rev. Mr. BREWSTER, Rev. EZEKL FOGG, Rev. MORGAN JONES and Rev. WARHAM MATHER, of the Congregational Church, were successively settled amongst them. In 1692, they appear to have been without a spiritual guide; in January of that year, it was voted in town meeting to apply to Hon. Colonel HEATHCOTE to procure a minister for them during his travels in New-England; and on the 15th day of December of the same year, the General Court of Sessions ordered "that within every town, precinct and patent within this county, due observation of the Lord's Day shall be kept, and for the want of an able minister, the inhabitants shall employ a reader, to read out of good books, two sermons every Lord's Day—that is to say, one in the forenoon, between 9 and 11 o'clock, and one in the afternoon, between 2 and 4 o'clock, at such places as shall be thought most and convenient by ye inhabitants of such towns, precinct, patent, &c." In the following year, 1693, the first organization of the Episcopal Church took place, but it was not until the year 1700 that the first Episcopal *Church* was erected; and when, in compliance of Lord CORNBURY, then Governor of the Province of New-York, "the Venerable Society for the Propagation of Religion in Foreign parts" sent Rev. JOHN BARTOW, the son of General BARTOW, or BERTAUT, a French Protestant refugee, who fled from France to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, as a missionary to Westchester.

On writing home, Rev. Mr. BARTOW said he found the glebe of one hundred acres a wilderness, no part of it having been cultivated, with a small house of public worship (twenty-eight feet square) built of boards, with neither pulpit, desk, nor bell in it. The first election for Church officers occurred the year of Mr. BARTOW's arrival; and £55 were levied for the minister's maintenance, Westchester, Morrisania (the Manor of Morrisania,) Eastchester, Pelham, Rochelle and Yonkers each paying their quota of the amount.

In 1704, four years after the settlement of Mr. BARTOW, the Church is described as one still unfinished, being neither glazed nor ceiled; although Westchester had then for the past eight years been a borough town, and could boast of having its Mayor, Recorder, Board of Aldermen, and Sergeant of the Mace, or Mace Bearer, as well as its Court-House, Prison and pair of Stocks.

In 1706 Queen ANNE presented the communion plate, consisting of a chalice and paten, also cloth for the communion table and pulpit, a church bible and book of homilies.

Rev. Mr. BARTOW died in 1725, and was succeeded the following year by Rev. THOMAS STANDARD, who died in 1760, after being the incumbent for more than thirty-four years. Rev. JOHN MILNER was the next missionary sent out from England. He arrived at his mission on the 13th of May, 1761, and in 1762 he obtained a charter for St. Peter's Church, Westchester, which was granted by GEORGE III. on application of CADWALLADER COLDEN, then Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-York.

On the death of Rev. MILNER, in 1776, Rev. SAMUEL SEABURY accepted the mission, and remained there until the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain in 1776, when he effected his escape to Long Island, then in possession of the British—the American troops having burned the pews and converted his church into a hospital, quartered the cavalry in his house and [illegible] all the produce of his farm. Rev. Mr. SEABURY was subsequently the first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States. Rev. THEODOSIUS BARTOW succeeded Rev. Mr. SEABURY in 1790, and in 1794 a new church edifice was erected on the site of the old one, and consecrated in 1795 by Right Rev. SAMUEL PROVOOST, Bishop of the diocese.

In the same year Trinity Parish, New-York, granted to this church the sum of $750; in 1795, $500, and in 1800, five lots of ground in Reade, Chambers and Warren streets, New-York—the value of which, in 1850, was estimated at $32,500.

In 1851, notwithstanding that churches had been erected in New-Rochelle, East Chester, Yonkers, Pelham, West Farms, East Morrisania, and Central Morrisania, formerly within the ministry of St. Peter's parish, it was found necessary to provide additional accommodations by "the erection of a church of greater capacity, commensurate with the wants and prospects of the Parish."

No sooner were the plans and proposed size of the new church submitted by the Committee, however, than considerable opposition to the same was manifested by a number of persons, some on the ground that the graves of their ancestors would be disturbed by the foundation of the new church; others contended that the land selected for the site of the new edifice belonged to the town, while others argued that the new church, built according to the proposed plans, would incur too extravagant an outlay, and probably involve the church property, which would not be consented to. The Vestry, however, consisting of wealthy individuals, commenced the work in earnest; but a suit was instituted and a temporary injunction obtained against the erection of the church on the site selected. Consequently the work upon it was suspended for upwards of a year. In every legal proceeding had in the matter, the Courts decided in favor of the Church, and awarded the Vestry damages to the amount of between five and six thousand dollars for the interruption occasioned by the injunction. And it is now stated that the bad feeling which for a long time existed relative to the affairs of the church has in a great measure subsided; that the sale of the pews which took place on Tuesday of last week, proved very satisfactory, and that the new church will be consecrated at an early day.

About the time that the work on the new church was resumed, (March, 1854,) through the carelessness of the laborers in making fires in the old building to warm themselves by, it was set on fire and burned to the ground; in consequence of which occurrence the Society has since worshiped once each Sabbath in the Methodist E. Church, until within the last few weeks, when, for want of room, they have held services in the unfinished edifice. Indeed the church was never in so flourishing a condition as it is at this time, having trebled within the past seven years under the pastoral charge of its present Rector, Rev. C. D. JACKSON. Seven years ago there were only forty communicants, while there are now about one hundred, and as many children regularly attend the Sabbath School. It is also worthy of note that notwithstanding the members of this Church consist of the most wealthy of the county, and are considered to entertain the most aristocratic notions of exclusiveness, they have made the most liberal provision for the accommodation of "poor folks." In fact, all whose means preclude the idea of paying for the privilege of attending will here find a cordial reception.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW HOUSE.

The new Church which has just been erected, and is now nearly finished, is a substantial and handsome edifice, built in the constructive rural gothic style of architecture, of the native sandstone, found in large boulders in the immediate vicinity, a peculiar formation admirably adapted as a building material, both on account of its light tinted color and even texture.

The Church is situated on the main road, facing west, with a tower on the north corner 17 feet square at the base, and 130 feet high to the top of the cross. The steeple is strongly-framed woodwork, and covered with ornamental slate-work in two colors, the beautiful red of the New-York Hebron Quarry and the blue Welsh slate.

On the south corner, covering the south nave, corresponding with the tower which stands in front of the north nave, is the open south porch, that pleasing and convenient appendage of the English Episcopal Churches.

The Church is 96 feet long and 42 feet wide, exclusive of the transepts, and 70 feet wide, including the transepts. The chancel is octagon, commencing at the east side of the transept, and extends back 22 feet. On the northeast corner, formed by the north transept and the chancel, there is a fine vestry room, 17 by 19 feet.

The divisions between the nave and the aisles is formed by the posts which support the roof, showing the entire wood construction on the inside. The chancel is arched with moulded ribs, supported by columns with ornamental caps and vases. Each of the five sides of the chancel forms Gothic panels with tracery supported by smaller columns. A part of the tracery opens by means of circular windows into the open air, and is to be filled with stained glass. The side windows, which of course are pointed and divided by mullions, are likewise to be filled with stained diapered glass of a plain warm color, surrounded with ornamental borders of rich colors. The north transept window will contain a design representing the seal of the original charter of the Church, a very happy idea to commemorate the early date of the founding of that corporation, which is one of the oldest in this country. It represents a vessel approaching our shores with a minister of the gospel carrying the Bible.

To G. T. ADEE, Esq., one of the Vestry and Building Committee, the church is indebted for the introduction of this historical monument of our dependence on the British Crown at that period, as well as for many of the pleasing features of the building—which, by its simplicity, adaptation to the place, selection of design, material and finish, reflects great credit on that gentleman and his colaborer of the Building Committee, GOUVERNEUR WILKINS, Esq. Mr. NEWBOLD, the other member of the Building Committee, was one of the ill-fated passengers of the *Arctic*.

The walls of the interior are painted very successfully in imitation of stone, and the wood-work of the roof, gallery, &c., in plain colors. The pews are grained in imitation of oak, while the chancel, furniture and outside doors will be made of the real material. The communion-table will be of Caen stone. It is to be regretted very much that the pews are a mere imitation of oak, no matter how successful that imitation may be, and the ceilings, posts, &c., would certainly have offered a fair field for painting in bolder colors.

The good sense, taste and wealth of the gentlemen at the head of affairs in this church lead one to hope that these improvements will yet be made.

The cost of the building is about $35,000, and may be considered a fine specimen of a country church, liberally executed, and well located in the old burying-ground of Westchester village, surrounded with beautiful shade trees.

Mr. A. BIBLETT, Ross Building, corner of Broadway and Fulton streets, New-York, was the architect of the building.

Young Men in the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

YOUR editorial in Thursday's edition, on the subject of our "Rowdy" young men enlisting in the United States Navy, will meet a hearty response in all parts of the Union, outside of the exclusive cliques who fill all the offices in the service. It is a mystery to me how Young America can so far degrade himself as to voluntarily relinquish all chance of being a MAN, as he most assuredly does in entering the Navy as a common seaman, to be beaten and kicked about by every contemptible upstart in the service—even an Irish marine will brow-beat and bully him into submission, as I recently saw at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn.

I hope, Mr. TIMES, you will do all in your power to induce our young men to shun the Navy until PROMOTION is open to them according to merit. PROGRESS.

Astor Library.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I beg to add my testimony to that you have published, as to the occasional insolent and invariably disagreeable and forbidding manner of one of the clerks or attendants at the Astor Library. I have two or three times made a journey to New-York on purpose to consult volumes which I presumed to be in the Library, and on inquiring for them have been impertinently and rudely answered; so much so that on the last occasion I thought my inquiry had been misunderstood and was considered an insult. When I asked wherein I had been so unfortunate as to offend, I was referred to the "Rules," and when I said that I had not been favored with a sight of the Rules, I was informed that the Library had not undertaken to supply me with eyes. After being answered a second time in much the same style, I called on a literary friend in the City and asked him if I was mistaken in supposing the Library was open to the use of all, stating my experience. He answered, "Oh, they don't know you; you must let me introduce you to Dr. COGSWELL."

I have since observed that there is a great difference in the manner of the young gentleman to different people. I once saw two threadbare Germans—evidently scholars, but starving poor—so rudely repulsed in asking for some information that I was moved to offer them an apology myself in behalf of the country; and on calling at the Library when dressed for a dinner party, I found myself very differently treated from what I was when I came in my traveling clothes.

I am a rather small and modest-looking fellow, over thirty years of age, and don't wear spectacles. RUSTICUS.

A Lady's Experience at the Astor Library.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Your notice of incivility at the Astor Library, induces me to give you the record of my own experience there.

I am a stranger, not only in New-York but America, and as such, exceedingly anxious to visit the various institutions of which your country is so justly proud. Foremost on my list was this noble library; and accordingly a week or two since I went there with a lady, who remarked before entering, "I very seldom come here, though I should be glad to do so; but really the employé is so *brusque* that I dread even to ask him for a book."

Her words were entirely true.

I requested a copy of *Iphigenia*, and, upon handing the card, had it returned with a snarling command "to give the author's name!" I also wished for *Antigone*, and in the annoyance caused by the rude tones of the librarian, wrote upon *Iphigenia* "SOPHOCLES," and on *Antigone*, "EURIPIDES," a mistake which any one would see was purely accidental. The gentleman in question made no remark until he had been for the book, which he gave me with the worst possible grace; and then said: "EURIPIDES did not write *Iphigenia*—people should know what they come for."

I apologized politely, but it was of no avail; indeed, so much annoyed was my companion by his very rude manner to me, that she observed: "I told you how it would be; let us leave this place."

I have only been a short time in America, but I have seen many of your public places of interest; and in this instance only have I met the slightest incivility. It is indeed a pity that this noble institution, ranking so favorably with our older European libraries, should be so marred, and its benefit to society so lessened, by the *brusquerie* of one of the attachés.

I had made a long entry on my journal of this abuse, but I shall correct it so far as to admit that this incivility, if it is not remedied, is at least not sanctioned by the people of New-York.

I am yours, &c.,

AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

The Astor Library.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Thursday, July 19, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In yesterday's EVENING TIMES I notice the complaint of a lady respecting the rude treatment she had received at the hands of an assistant librarian of the Astor Library. I was not at all surprised by the article in question, having myself, upon two occasions, been treated with such ungentlemanly *brusquerie* by the assistant, (probably the same man,) that I was prevented from asking for *such works as I wished* to consult, by my unwillingness to expose myself to insult. Were my request for books an [illegible], I found it impossible to avoid the most irritating [illegible] from the person referred to. It appeared to me at the time, that as you justly remark, this was by no means the intention of the founder. I am prepared to substantiate my remarks, if required. Yours, W. A. R.

PARISIAN NEWS.

Death of Madame Girardin—Theatrical and Operatic Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 5, 1855.

Madame DELPHINE DE GIRARDIN died on Friday night of a cancer in the stomach, after an illness of some weeks. She was second only to Mme. GEORGE SAND as an authoress, and as a dramatist was infinitely her superior. Her literary career was one of unvarying success, and her life a life of cloudless prosperity. When still very youthful, and was M'lle DELPHINE GAY, she obtained, by one volume of poems, the title of the Tenth Muse, and even at an earlier period composed upon the death of Gen. FOY a most admirable poetical epitaph. Her *Lettres Parisiennes*, weekly chronicles of events and of her own domestic experience, became long ago classical. She seems to have discovered her dramatic qualifications comparatively late; her first comedy, "L'École des Journalistes," was interdicted by the Censors; her first tragedy, "Judith," attained but a fair *succès d'estime*. In 1847 or '48, she produced "Cleopatra," in verse, RACHEL playing the principal character. This work carried her at one bound to the highest rank. Three years ago this was followed by "Lady Tartufe," of whose immense success I need not now remind you. Her *chef d'œuvre*, however, is a domestic drama in one act, entitled "La Joie fait Peur," and written and performed for the first time last Summer. The best of the critics said of it at the time, that there was no other instance on the stage of so immense an effect being produced by the employment of such simple means. It is, in fact, but "the modulation of one single sob." You have seen the play in America, under the name of "Sunshine through the Clouds," but I have not learned from the press that it was appreciated there. Inferior to Madame SAND in the music of language and in the attractions of style, she was far above her in the knowledge of human nature, in the analysis of the heart, and in the dissection of human motive. She entered the political scene for a period, in 1848, and forced CAVAIGNAC to release her husband, whom he had imprisoned, by a formidable attack in satiric verse. I shall have finished this brief sketch of her life, when I add that she was unrivaled as a conversationist; that the poor and the unfortunate of her parish will have deep reasons to regret her, and that GIRARDIN, in her death, loses not only his wife, but the most intrepid and constant of his political advisers. She was buried yesterday, from the church of Chaillot, near the Champs Elysées. The Abbé MITRAND spoke, over the grave, in behalf of religion, and JULES JANIN in behalf of literature. The whole concourse went on foot from the church to the distant cemetery of Montmartre. Among the ladies was M'lle RACHEL.

The Grand Opera has made an energetic appeal to the police to prevent, by any and all means, the purchase of tickets for the "Vespers," by speculators to be resold at advanced prices. The authorities in the box office refuse tickets to these gentlemen, when they know them, but the latter easily find means to circumvent them. Their usual way is to accost servants in livery whom they see approaching the theatre, and to induce them to take two boxes instead of one, or six stalls instead of three. The Prefect should adopt this plan: He should impose a fine of $20 on any individual who purchases of a speculator. This would speedily correct the abuse, just as mendicity has been checked in certain communes in France, by fining those who give to street beggars.

The Hippodrome has produced a military pantomime called "The Crimea," beginning with the Alma and ending at Inkermann. The author is Mr. ARNAULT, the manager of the establishment, and after the performance, the audience was immensely amused at seeing him dragged forth upon the arena, to receive the congratulations of the public, as if he were VERDI or MEYERBEER. He was welcomed with shrieks of laughter, and a running fire of hisses.

The Summer theatre in the Champs Elysées opens to-night with the "Barber of Seville," in pantomime, to ROSSINI's music. *Figaro* is Harlequin, *Don Basil*, Clown, *Bartholo*, Pantaloon, and *Rosina*, Columbine. MERY and THEOPHILE GAUTHIER have written verses for the inauguration.

One of the Boulevard theatres is preparing a comic spectacle upon the Exposition, to be called "Dzing! Boum! Boum!" This title shows that the great show is to be called to naught for a shabby fiasco, as Dzing and Boum are words used to express the noise and parade of great promises and flaming announcements, with very little execution and comparatively slight fulfillments. However, this is unjust, as the Exposition is now a very magnificent display. The steam power does not, as yet, amount to much.

The languages being honorably represented just now upon the Parisian stage, the dialects are also to put in their claim upon public attention. After the Italian company and the English company, comes the Provençal company from Marseilles. They not only bring their idiom and their accent, but they bring their literature too. M'lle MARIA D'ASSONARD is to appear in "The Racy Cobbler," a comedy by Mr. PELABON, of Toulon. The prologue is by Mr. BRUN, of Marseilles. TASMIN is in the city, doubtless to assist his brother and sister troubadours.

Do not confound Provençal and Provincial. Of the latter, there are plenty, and anecdotes of them abound. One will suffice to give an idea of the whole. A young man from the interior, had, upon his arrival at the capital, been hospitably and luxuriously treated by three Parisian acquaintances. They gave him a grand dinner, took him to the opera, to theatres and balls, and moreover invariably paid his scot as well as their own. One day, on arriving at the toll-bridge over the Seine, which they intended to cross, and where one sou is exacted for each passenger, the provincial rushed to the collector, saying, "Gentlemen, I must beg you will allow me—you have paid often enough—no, but I declare, *this time it's my turn!*" He deposited four sous, and felt that he had canceled all obligations. I have no doubt that this story is a calumny.

DUMAS' complexion is, I think, getting darker and darker every day. At any rate, his disrespectful son said of him not long ago, "My father is a dreadful proud man; I should not be astonished to see him mounted up behind his own carriage, to make people believe he keeps a negro servant."

The *Débats* announces that at the recent celebration of the "Commemoration," at Oxford, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon M. BUCHANAN, *ex-President of the United States*. This is as bad as its famous translation of the word pine-apple. It rendered it, literally, *pomme de pin*, which means pine cone, and is neither eatable nor juicy, and is rather polar than equatorial.

A somewhat famous Irish story has come back to us this week from the Crimea. A Zouave took seven Cossacks prisoners. Being asked how he accomplished so arduous an exploit, he replied, "*Mon Dieu! je les ai environnés!*" "Faith, yer honor, I surrounded them!" I do not remember how many the Irishman surrounded, but I imagine that the Zouave has improved upon him in point of numbers.

I doubt whether any Theatre ever undertook to produce a work requiring such a combination of resources as does PAUL MEURICE's "Paris," now in rehearsal at the Porte St. Martin. The time occupied in the play is fourteen centuries, and the characters, representing the principal personages who have illustrated their history, are connected together by the development of a legend giving it a consecutive interest. Each actor has some four or five parts to enact. BOCAGE, engaged expressly, performs the [illegible] *Merlin*, *Abelard*, *Moliere* and *Voltaire*; Madame GUYON represents *Heloise*, *Diane of Albert* and *Madame Roland*; Madame NAPTAL personates *St. Genevieve*, *Joan of Arc*, *M'lle de la Vallière* and *Charlotte Corday*; Madame MARIE plays the Roman Courtesan *Impéria*, [illegible] *Catherine de Medicis*; M. DESHAYES, under the name of *Jacques Bonhomme*, typifies the people of France, in its different stages of advancement; little GOLDBURN is, of course, the *Gamin de Paris*, (to boy!) DELPHINE BAUN is the *Grisette*; and the admirable BOUTIN the *Bourgeois*. The scenery consists of twenty-seven sets tableaux, and the costumes number over sixteen hundred. These latter have all been designed from history, by the manager's wife, the grisette, DELPHINE BAUN, above mentioned.

Madame DE GIRARDIN has left two plays, one for the Gymnase and ROSE CHERI; the other, unfinished, is a comedy in verse, and in five acts, entitled "Les Ridicules Pernicieux." It is said that either EMILE AUGIER or PONSARD will complete it.

A tradesman in the Palais Royal has the following sign over his door: "Aux Armes d'Angleterre." This he wished to translate and to put it upon his shop bill. Instead of consulting a Briton, who would at once have told him "The English Arms," he did it himself by the aid of a dictionary. The result is this: "To the Weapons of England."

A letter from a wounded French prisoner in Sebastopol says: "The Russians treat us with enormous attention." *Punch* ought to take back its picture of the fictitious Hango massacre.

DICK TINTO.

ENGLAND.

Who is Responsible for the Defeat Before the Malakoff?—Louis Napoleon's Speech—Disturbances in London—Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, July 6, 1855.

You will see from different statements that you will receive by this mail, that my views on the defeat of the 18th ult., and its consequences upon the cordial alliance, were perfectly correct. An editorial in the *Times* admits that while the attack on the Redan, *after the French had already been repulsed from the Malakoff, was an evidently* hopeless enterprise, its omission would have given *rise to much mortification. The unminced meaning* of this and similar confessions is, as I said in my last, that the English share in the common defeat was a gratuitous piece of *complaisance* toward the alliance. This is so true that part of the storming parties never received orders to advance, but kept quietly within the trenches and looked on and saw how a small band of their countrymen were being sacrificed in order that the shame of the defeat might not rest entirely on French shoulders. But, though Lord RAGLAN has thus by partaking in the failure provided against the ebullition of ill humor in those who failed, still the spirit of recrimination is let loose, and we see that, though much be left unsaid of what is thought, the blame for the failure is thrown from one to another. A correspondent from the Crimea to the Paris *Constitutionnel*, (who is said to be a staff officer,) has sent a report, which produced such sensation as to induce the Imperial Government to remind the public that *the said paper is not a semi-official organ.* The military correspondent, who seems to be a great admirer of General BOSQUET, makes no secret of his discontent at PELISSIER's *commandership*, but on the other hand is equally frank in exposing, in some cutting, lucid, short lines, the tardiness and partial non-fulfillment of the English operations. It was but last week that I had to call your attention to an anti-English article in the *Pays*. Now we have the *Constitutionnel* coming out in the same mood, and *it must not be forgotten* that these papers are the two chief organs and supporters of the Empire, though their statements should now and then be disowned by *the policy of the Cabinet*.

It has been remarked, but not in the papers, that NAPOLEON scarcely mentions at all the English alliance, in his last speech. He seems to have been at a loss—not knowing what to say. An unpleasant difficulty. But he spoke of Austria, whom he expects to do her duty. She does it, in reducing her army and serving her Protector. Neutral she is not. Oh, no! she is Russian; only she is too modest to confess it. Well, the DAILY TIMES was, after all, not quite wrong in maintaining, in spite of occasional appearances to the contrary, that Austria would not fight—that she is like MAZEPPA bound to a Cossack's charger, on the plains of Hungary. The allies will not hurt her in the least. Lord LYNDHURST's (otherwise masterly) speech, and CLARENDON's reply, have shown us how much she, "faithless beauty," is still liked and flattered by the governing classes, whether in the Cabinet or in opposition. So let us dismiss her until some untoward accident shall disturb her reliance on Western imbecility.

The Hyde Park demonstration promises to be renewed against the Beer bill of last year. Public spirit, you see, is not against the spirits on this side of the Atlantic. I hope you may be spared the sight of demonstrations like that in Hyde Park, but I am afraid that you will not become *dispirited* without some experience to the effect, that encroachments on the *individual liberty* of subjects as well as citizens, are sure to call forth a violent reaction. I hope to be mistaken, but I would not be surprised to hear very soon, that the Maine Liquor law in New-York has been inaugurated by fearful riots and terrible bloodshed. Sunday sacredness in London has, at all events, not profited by Sabbatarian Legislation. People will not go to Church for the mere reason of their being shut out from anywhere else. They will go to the Park, like on last Sunday, or to Pallmall, as it is said to be their intention to do, the day after to-morrow. The Clubs are terribly frightened. It would certainly be very uncomfortable for the noble members of the Carlton, Reform, and Navy Clubs, to be disturbed in their convivial jollity by the sudden invasion of the dining-rooms, by an army of workingmen, shut out from *their* clubs. I do not, however, believe that anything of the kind is intended, though spoken of it is.

Lord RAGLAN's merits are rewarded by a pension to his wife and children. He himself has been paid the last honors and will soon be forgotten, unless General SIMPSON—his definitive successor—should make people regret him. Last Tuesday evening, when the Queen's message respecting the pensions was brought down to the Houses, there was a truce of some hours between the belligerent parties, "to bury their dead." The hostile ranks fraternized, and all the great guns were silent and solemnly cold, with the exception of one solitary shot from Mr. MILNER GIBSON, whose rifle went off, and caused some alarm in spite of the white flag. PALMERSTON deprecated the impropriety of the occurrence, and there the matter dropped, to be taken up again next Monday by Mr. ROEBUCK.

LEOPOLD, of Belgium, is here. I told you of his coming, some weeks ago. I hear that the Queen's journey to Paris has been fixed for the 14th of August.

There is no news of any importance, and I have every reason to believe in the correctness of my opinion—expressed a week ago—that nothing decisive is likely to be attempted by the Allies, for some four or five weeks. Whether the Russians will not try something, is another question. Eupatoria seems to be menaced, but it has always been and so it may be still, without further consequences. Russian forbearance, in that quarter, is certainly inexplicable.

A small party will leave Boston for Lawrence, and other settlements in Kansas Territory, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., under the auspices of the New-England Emigrant Aid Company. It will consist chiefly of the families of individuals who emigrated to the Territory last Fall and early this Spring, for the purpose of preparing new homes, to which their wives and children are invited. This will afford a convenient opportunity for those to go out who do not wish to wait until the regular Fall parties start.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Paris Fashions.

From the London Court Journal, June 30.

The departure of the Empress for the Eaux has caused a stir in the ateliers of the fashionable couturières of Paris, owing to the mystery which has attended the confection of her trousseau, and the great difficulty in procuring information concerning it. Having been fortunate enough to obtain a view of most of the toilets of which it is composed, we cannot do better than begin our monthly record of fashion by the description of a few of the dresses, by which her Majesty will convey some idea of the taste and elegance of Paris to the distant regions of the South.

The first which struck us was the beautiful barege Victoria, of Scotch plaid of the brightest hues, scarlet and green, with a broad check of white to amalgamate the two. The dress was made with a plain skirt very full, but without flounces, the corsage quite plain and cut low, without any sleeves whatever. Over this is to be worn a high caraco, fitting close up to the throat, and composed of an entirely new description of black lace, the pattern being of a check white, as pronounced as in any thicker material. The alternate squares of opaque and transparent black upon a fair skin have a most bewitching effect; the hardness of the contrast is alleviated by the embroidery in the transparent squares, usually of a very delicate point de Venise pattern. A broad flounce borders the caraco, headed by knots of plaid ribbon with short ends. *The sleeves are of novel make, being open both* on the inside and outside of the arm, and a shorter sleeve, composed of two puffs à la Medici, divided by bunches of plaid ribbon, surmounting them at the shoulder. The three portions of the sleeve are joined by the same sized bunches of plaid ribbon down to the wrist, which is closed by two puffs to correspond with those at the shoulder. Three rows of puffing encircle the throat, accompanied always by bunches of plaid ribbon. The caraco is made tight to the figure over the bosom, and buttoned from top to bottom with large flat plaid enamel buttons; this is the greatest novelty of the costume, and gives an effect to the whole most striking and most stylish.

Another plaid toilet was of light Summer silk, which was pointed out to us as the perfection of Lyons taste and skill. The squares are of enormous size, of every bright color, green, violet, rose, and pomegranate. Each square is shot in its own shades. The effect of these *chatoyant* colors, so soft, and yet so brilliant, is wonderful. A white canezou of plain muslin, without any trimming, save a narrow edging of Valenciennes lace round the plaited garniture which encircles the waist, is to be worn with this skirt. The sleeves are made à la Gamme de Vergy, very full, reaching a little below the elbow, where they are tightened by a band, into which is set a broad plated frill, edged with Valenciennes. The studs are of coral, with sparks of gold à la Braganee. The great defect of these large checks is the impossibility of wearing the body of the same material, on account of the back and sleeves, which invariably remind one of Polichinelle.

The dresses in mousseline de Chine are all with flounces—a disposition of the most tender and delicate nuance of stripe possible to behold. These dresses are most elaborately trimmed, as the flounces are for the most part edged with fringe or quilled ribbon, causing the dress to stand out to an enormous width. No dress now-a-days, however elaborate the pattern, is ever made without the corresponding ribbon being sent from St. Etienne.

Another mode which the Empress has patronised greatly has been the colonnes à la Watteau. *The colonne is composed of ruche ribbon, and* placed all round the skirt, increasing in width as it approaches the hem. A white crape dress of this description, with blue colonnes, was much admired. The colonnes were made of silk cut bias, and pinked at the edge, which gave them a much more light and feathery look than ribbon would have done. Another dress of white crape, with colonnes of lilac marabout, was above all things regarded as beautiful. This dress was made with double skirt; the top one only being ornamented with the colonnes, while the second was decorated with bouillonnes of tulle as pure and light as snow. A lilac silk with a rosean of grenat velvet, was considered the chef d'œuvre of the robes à présentation. It was made perfectly plain in the skirt and corsage, and instead of the mere bretelles of velvet which have been worn so long, a whole rosean covering the shoulders with cross bars. From the waist depended alternate short and long ends of about three feet in width, the long ones reaching to the bottom of the dress and the short ones a little above the knee. This dress obtained the palm by unanimous consent. The muslin and light bareges presented no striking novelty worthy of record. They were principally of the light cashmere patterns on a white ground, and are considered very elegant. The printed muslins and tarlatanes offered nothing new; the colors are faint enough to be almost invisible, and this is the token of the dress being manufactured this year. Altogether this exhibition of her Majesty's dresses, which took place at the Tuilleries, was highly satisfactory in point of taste.

Mousseline de Chine and barege de lin promise to be abundantly worn. The latter article is quite new and is made in narrow stripes of bright fresh colors, such as lilac and green, buff and white, brown and green, &c., &c. Dresses of this material have been seen in great variety in the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne.

Bonnets are at the present moment prettier by far than they have yet been seen. Madame LAURE has really surpassed herself in her paille de riz and verbena velvet. These bonnets have a cachet de distinction which none others can possess; they are small but not hanging down behind. Across the passe is laid a jarretière of verbena colored velvet, edged on either side with black lace. Another jarretière of the same is crossed over the passe a little nearer the crown. On one side close to the brim is placed a tuft of scarlet verbena, which creeps over the edge to the inside, where it extends amid blonde and quilling down the side of the face. Nothing was ever invented more elegant than this bonnet. It has been made in all colors with every other description of flower, but still retains its name of the chapeau verveine. Leghorn bonnets have been showing themselves of late. They are made of the primitive form, à trois bees behind. Some ladies never think their wardrobe complete without a Leghorn bonnet, and thus it is that every season they are beheld, even though not strictly the fashion. This year they are mostly trimmed with daisies and small field flowers, with tendrils of long grass which reach to the shoulder, but on one side only. This fashion has already crept to the chapeaux d'étoffe, but is not so pretty nor in such good taste as when applied to Leghorn. Madame NOEL has brought out a very pretty bonnet, which she calls carlette à la reine. The fonds is of sky-blue velvet, and the passe of paille de riz, round which a wreath of roses pompons creeps most gracefully, ending in a bunch of larger roses with long tendrils falling over the bavolet behind.

Our general observations:—Swedish gloves are now exclusively worn; they are made of all colors, but gray and light green are preferred. Coral has resumed its usual Summer influence, and the bombas, worn by the Empress at her very last reception, have set the fashion afloat, so that every jeweler's shop has been ransacked to find others of the like size. Veils are once more exploded, but in their place a deep fall of lace (not blonde,) has been applied to many bonnets by Madame BARENNE and other fashionable milliners. Some of these ladies have endeavored to introduce the trimming à la Servienne all to the back of the bonnet, but hitherto with little success. The Empress has taken only one of this kind from Paris. Bands of ribbon placed all round the skirt seem to maintain their vogue, even although the Winter is over. These bands sometimes cover both skirt and body, descending from the shoulder to the hem. Pocket handkerchiefs have resumed their exorbitant size, and scarfs are making a most desperate effort to regain the place they have lost. Brodequins of the same color as the dress have come once more into fashion, and large buttons of enamel are worn with them instead of the lace, which has hitherto been the fashion.

Parliamentary Notables.

A spirited London correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* gives the following interesting personal notices of several of the leading members of the British Parliament:

LONDON, Monday, July 9, 1855.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH is a fine speaker, with a loud, clear voice, and straightforward style. His person is tall, well formed and commanding; his hair is still abundant, though nearly gray. There was only this drawback to his speech, that it seemed prompted as much by party spirit as by any other motive. In all the war debates, in both Houses, the demon of party too often shows his feet. Two men, on this evening, seemed really in earnest; Lord LYNDHURST, in his exhortations to the Ministry to assume a high tone in their demands upon Russia, and to prosecute the war with all the vigor possible, and the Earl of CLARENDON, in his deprecation of the rash handling of delicate matters by parliamentary debaters, and of imputations upon the good faith and honorable conduct of other Powers, which threw serious obstacles in the way of the negotiations in progress between the Governments. CLARENDON is a tall, well formed man, of light complexion, and nearly bald, with no remarkable oratorical pretensions. LYNDHURST is a well preserved gentleman, of middling stature, who conceals his age and his baldness by a brown wig. He is, as you know, an American by birth, having been born in Boston. The Duke of ARGYLE was the fourth speaker on the occasion. He is a man of middling size, about 35 years of age, with high forehead, and red Scotch hair. His manner is quick, almost pert; his voice high, and he speaks rapidly.

Lord DENMAN followed, opening with a long quotation from HORACE, pronounced in a thundering voice. He also deprecated too hasty criticism of Kings and Governments. One or two other speakers made a few remarks, and the subject dropped. No action was taken, but to use Lord PALMERSTON's expression, the matter had been "ventilated" in the House of Lords.

At the opening of the sitting, Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the chief citizens of the colony of Barbadoes, praying for protection against the competition of slave grown sugar. The iron Peer is tall, vigorous, somewhat slight, with a large nose a little bent in the middle, and bushy gray hair. He spoke in a loud voice, and beat the table violently with his hand; (he stood at the clerk's table, in the middle of the House.) He made the most terrible denunciations of the Slave trade, and felicitated himself upon the success of the measures which he carried through Parliament *in 1811 to check it. He complained of the ill-*faith of Spain, and stated that the Slave trade was still connived at in Cuba. A debate followed in regard to a "Building Society's bill," in which I had an opportunity of admiring the easy eloquence of Lord DERBY, and of hearing Lords MONTEAGLE, ELLESMORE, GRANVILLE and others. Earl GRANVILLE, like his brother, Mr. GOWER, in the other House, has somewhat of a drawling, cockney pronunciation.

In my account of my evening in the House of Commons, I did not speak of one or two of the notabilities whom I remarked on that occasion. By the side of Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, sat DISRAELI. He has an intellectual and "interesting" face, but with a dark and almost sinister expression. His long black hair inclines to curl. *His full black eye, and his capacious brow,* reminded me of our own WEBSTER. His eyes were *bent downwards, and he sat cool and quiet*, the silent image of intellect and of ambition. Lord *JOHN RUSSELL I recognized at once.* I hardly knew whether to call his face a caricature of the likenesses in *Punch*, or *Punch's* drawings a caricature of his face. He is a quick, nervous little man, nearly bald, but with some long gray hair on the front part of his head, with a very shrewd face. He was all the time on the *qui vive*, laughing at everything to which he could give a comical construction, and whispering a word or two in his neighbor's ears. BRIGHT's full cheeks, clear complexion and intelligent eye and brow, make him one of the handsomest members of the House, as he is one of the most eloquent. One of the peculiarities which I must not forget to mention is the cry of "Hear, hear," in both Houses, which is said so rapidly and with so singular an intonation, as to have almost precisely the sound of "Yah, yah, yah!"

Obituary.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM.—This well-known lecturer and writer died on Saturday, at his residence, Stanhope Lodge, Upper Avenue-road, after a severe and protracted illness. Not many months since the deceased commenced an "*Autobiography*," which promised to be exceedingly voluminous. The portion published sufficed to show that the career of the author had been singularly chequered and adventurous. Mr. BUCKINGHAM was in his early days at sea, in an humble capacity. He afterwards became connected with journalism in India, traveled over the greater part of the world, and returning to England, acquired some fame as a lecturer, and grew conspicuous by his connection with various philanthropic schemes, many of which were looked upon as impracticable. In 1832 he was elected M.P. for Sheffield, and continued to represent that constituency until 1837. While in Parliament he was active in promoting the Temperance Movement, and was instrumental in obtaining the Committee at whose instance the well known medical evidence respecting intoxicating liquors was collected. His connection with the British and Foreign Institute, and the ridicule with which many of his proceedings were visited by *Punch*, will not be forgotten. Lately, since his name was placed on the pension list, Mr. BUCKINGHAM has not taken an active part in public life. As a lecturer, he possessed many advantages, his voice and manner being extremely well suited for oratorical display. He was also fluent and animated, and gifted with a lively imagination. He died in his 69th year.—*London Daily News.*

Launch of the New Cunard Steamship Persia.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst., a great event occurred in the Clyde—the launch of the *Persia*, a steamship of unequaled power and dimensions, to ply between Liverpool and the United States, the property of the Cunard Company, represented in Liverpool by Messrs. D. & C. MACIVER. This stupendous vessel far outstrips in her proportions all that has yet been achieved in the way of ship-building. She is considerably larger than the *Great Britain* or the *Himalaya*, and may be pronounced the greatest vessel in the world,—an honor which she will continue to wear until Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL's mammoth ship, now erecting on the Thames, shall have kissed the water. The launching of this gigantic craft appears to have been regarded as a great national event in the western metropolis of Scotland, and such in reality it was. The Lord Provost of Glasgow presided at the entertainment which inaugurated the *Persia's* introduction to the waves over which she is destined to course and to triumph, and the space which the proceedings occupy in the Scottish papers may be traced partly to the fact that the launch forms a new epoch in the history of the Company's trans-Atlantic boats,—for the *Persia* is not built of wood, but of iron,—and partly to the pride which the people on the Clyde take in this, the noblest of all their handiwork.

A Veteran of a Hundred Fights.

An aged soldier and sailor died on the 25th ultimo, at Manchester—JOSEPH GILMAN, of Hulme. JOE was a hero, a warrior, from his cradle to his death. He was born at Little Over, near Derby, in 1759, and consequently was in his 96th year. He fought in more than a hundred battles in his country's cause, and in a still greater number on his own account. He fought under RODNEY and HOOD in the West Indies, off Port Royal in April, 1782, against the French Admiral, COUNT DE GRASSE and is believed to have been the last survivor of that eventful day. Whether right or wrong, JOE was one of the foremost mutineers at the Nore. JOE dictated the third, the effective telegraph message to Mr. PITT—namely, "unless their demand for double pay was granted, to soldiers as well as sailors, in one hour they would weigh anchor, and with fifty ships of war, in four hours, they would lay London in ashes!" In this case JOE's threat, without blows, conquered both minister and monarch! This rebellious act was JOE's chief glory: he used to say he "had rendered no other service to his country or mankind to be compared with it." JOE's favorite, the immortal NELSON, personally selected him to accompany him in the *St. George* to the Baltic, to Copenhagen. At Copenhagen JOE received a compound fracture of both legs. He served in the Royal Navy about eighteen years, and was one of the forlorn hope in the storming of Seringapatam.

New Operations of the Allies.

The *East German Post* publishes a letter from St. Petersburg containing the following passage: "The general opinion entertained here is that the Allies are preparing an expedition against Nicolaief, in the government of Kherson. This town is, in some respects, of greater importance than Sebastopol. The latter is merely a place for harboring the Russian navy in the Euxine, whereas Nicolaief is its cradle. Here are the large dock-yards where the great ships of war are built; here is the Admiralty; and here, also, are collected those vast stores of timber and other materials for ship-building, the collecting of which requires a great number of years. If the Allies could succeed in destroying the stores and vast organization of this place they would obtain a far more certain guarantee of the reduction of Russian power than they can obtain in Sebastopol, where they are endeavoring to catch some half-dozen ships or so. It is true the Anglo-French fleet would have to make great sacrifices in attaining this result, for the Bug presents obstacles of every kind. Strand batteries have been erected; the rampart of earth round the town is said to be immensely strong, and I am told that there is a large garrison to man the works. Nevertheless, they have no great faith in the impregnability of the place, especially since the capture of Kertch."

A Russian Envoy in England.

A correspondent writes: "M. PETERSSEN, the Russian Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, who has recently visited France and England, was discovered on board the Peninsular Mail Packet *Tagus*, soon after the latter left Southampton for Lisbon, on the 17th ult., through the American Ambassador to Portugal, who happened to be on board the same packet. The latter gentleman was asked if he knew M. OZEROFF, the Russian Ambassador in Portugal, and he replied that he did, and he incidentally mentioned that M. OZEROFF's Secretary was on board the *Tagus*. The latter appeared a very agreeable, gentlemanly man on board, and spoke English fluently. Some of the English passengers were very indignant when they found out who was their fellow-passenger, and they stated that if they met an English man-of-war, M. PETERSSEN should be put on board of her, as a prisoner of war, for they found out that he was in England when the fire happened in SCOTT RUSSELL's ship-yard, and burnt a Government gun-boat. The English Ambassador at Lisbon was informed of M. PETERSSEN having arrived from England as soon as the *Tagus* reached Lisbon. It appears that the Russian Secretary, this time, reached England by way of Havre and Southampton."

Capture of a Russian Officer.

An army surgeon writes to the Kilkenny *Moderator*, on the 11th, from before Sebastopol: "On the 7th, a little hop-o'-my-thumb of a soldier made prisoner a Russian officer, whom he conducted with much pride to the first parallel, the officer over-topping the little man's musket and bayonet! *I asked the Russian if he spoke French*, he shook his head and said, 'no speak;' but he exclaimed 'doctor, doctor.' I made signs that I was one, and he then took off his coat, when I found that he had a bullet wound at the back of his neck. He now tried to make himself understood by talking Latin. Pointing to the wound in his neck, he asked '*Mortale est?*' When I told him it was not mortal he pressed me by the hand, and said, '*Pater, mater, et soror sunt mihi.*' He said he was a Lieutenant of the 7th Dnieper Regiment. When he saw me open my case for a bandage to dress his wound, he thrust his hand into one one of his own coat pockets, and produced his own for that purpose. All the Russian soldiers, very wisely, carry these things about with them."

Russian Prisoners in Great Britain.

The Russian prisoners at Plymouth are *marched out in parties of about one hundred at a* time every other day, accompanied by a guard of soldiers or marines for an airing; sometimes they go a few miles in the country on the Tavistock or Exeter roads, and at other times are taken in boats across the passage at Cremyll, and walk on the pleasant and picturesque roads near Mount Edgcumbe. During the last fortnight there have been three deaths of prisoners. The interments in the new cemetery of Pennycomequick on each occasion have been attended by a large number of the men, but by none of the officers. The behavior of the men during the ceremonies of sepulture of the Greek Church is of the most reverent description. Among the prisoners who have families there are many good vocalists, and their performance of an evening of devotional music is listened to from beyond the walls of the prison by hundreds of people. Their harmony is peculiar and very pleasing.

General Eyre's Occupation of Sebastopol.

An eye-witness writes that on the 18th the feeling of the English, as well as the French, was for supporting General EYRE's Division in the lodgment they had made in Sebastopol, and that if this brigade had been properly supported, there is little doubt that the south side of Sebastopol would in a few hours have been in our possession. General PELISSIER, in a Council of War held on the 18th, wished to continue the storming, and to support the 3d Division, then actually inside the works; but this Lord RAGLAN would not consent to, but would in the first place relieve the four regiments (14th, 28th, 38th, and 44th,) shut up in Sebastopol. PELISSIER, on the contrary, argued they should be supported; that by the way they would have to come out, other regiments could get in; and that being so very close to the Arsenal they could effect the destruction of that important place. However, Lord RAGLAN's determination was that they should be relieved.

A Lady Decorated on the Field of Battle.

While the attack on the Mamelon was going on an English lady, the wife of one of the officers was present, and displayed great coolness and courage. General PENNEFATHER observing this went up and cut off a medal from the coat of a dead Russian officer, and in the most gallant manner and with a very pretty compliment pinned it on her shawl, saying she had fairly earned it. The general is a great favorite with the army, and the lady, who has great personal attractions, and is the daughter of an old general officer, highly prizes the medal, which she literally obtained on the field of battle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter from Constantinople of the 25th says: "The son of Admiral LYONS, who commanded the *Miranda*, died yesterday, from the effects of a wound which he received in the leg at the time of the last bombardment of the forts of Sebastopol. The funeral takes place to-day. General LARCHEY has given instructions, in an order of the day, to a part of his staff, and several naval officers, to assist. Captain LYONS was a young man of great promise. Before his death he wrote farewell letters to his father and to many of his relatives."

An English paper says: "Mr. JOHN B. DILLON, barrister-at-law, one of the 'leaders' in the insurrectionary movement of '48, and not the least among the able but dangerous press contributors of that insane period, has arrived in Dublin from the land of Know-Nothings, where he has, it seems, been eminently successful in his professional capacity. With creditable good taste, Mr. DILLON, since his temporary return to this country, is living in the strictest privacy at the seaside, eschewing all the vanities of 'popular' notoriety, and not even permitting his arrival to be noticed or mentioned in the journals devoted to the 'cause' which led to his exile."

Intelligence has been received from Folkestone, at Lloyd's, announcing that a steamer, which had evidently been in collision with some ship in the Channel, and had been taken in tow by the Government transport steamship *Chester*, No. 182, had gone down in about fifteen fathoms, some two miles off Folkestone, between 7 and 8 that (Saturday) morning. Nothing further had transpired, but it is believed that they were endeavoring to make the port when the steamer foundered.

At a meeting of the British jurors of the French Exhibition held on the 3d of July, at No. 14 Rue du Cirque, Paris, Lord ASHBURTON in the Chair, it was resolved unanimously, "That it is desirable an early intimation should be given to the British public of the great excellence of the Exhibition and of its marked advance in the objects exhibited over that of 1851. That it is eminently worthy the attention of artists, of manufacturers and their workmen, and of all classes in the United Kingdom."

Lieutenant-General KRASNOFF, Field Hetman of the Don Cossacks, makes a report on the visit of the Allies to Marioupol on the 5th ultimo. His report, published in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of the 26th ultimo, concludes with the assertion that "all the stores of provisions belonging to the crown were saved." Another passage in his reports points to the inference that they were removed in wagons before the Allies landed.

TO THE CZAR.—By the last American mail, a newspaper arrived at Liverpool, addressed to "ZAR ALEXANDER, Esq., Emperor of Rooshia, Rooshia, Europe." The sorting-clerk at Liverpool, probably mistaking the address for Ross-shire, sent the paper in the Liverpool bag to Inverness, whence it had to be sent southwards again. We hope the contents may please the potentate, for whom, we presume, it is intended.—*Inverness Courier.*

It is understood that a portion of the foreign legion, which is being organized and drilled at Shorncliffe, will be in such an advanced state of discipline as to be ready for embarkation about the 20th of July. The destination of part of these troops is the Baltic, and the remainder the Crimea.

The Select Committee appointed to ascertain whether Baron ROTHSCHILD is disqualified to sit for the City of London, on account of his being a Government loan contractor, met on Wednesday to choose their chairman and determine the course of proceeding.

First on the list of some new publications forbidden to enter the Austrian Empire is the *Westminster Review*. *Farini's History of Italy*, translated by Mr. GLADSTONE, and *Gervinus' History of the Nineteenth Century*, are placed in the same category.

Letters from Hamburg affirm that cholera was quite prevalent in many ports of the Baltic, particularly those in near connection with the English fleet, and that in several cases it had proved fatal to many seamen employed on board those ships.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Constantinople calculates that the number of men belonging to the armies of France, England, Russia, and Turkey, who have perished, since the commencement of the war, amounts to half-a-million.

The Military Governor-General of St. Petersburg announces, under date of 13th (25th) of June, that on the 12th (24th) of June no change had taken place in the position of the enemy's fleet in the Gulf of Finland.

The *Fremdenblatt*, of Vienna, states from the Crimea that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has sent for 24,000 men more, and that he has reinforced General LIPRANDI's corps with another division.

Colonel YEA, who fell in the attack on the Redan, was the eldest and only surviving son of Sir WILLIAM WALTER YEA, Bart., Pyrland Hall, Somersetshire.

Cannon, on a new principle, are about to be shipped from Sardinia to the Crimea, which carry with effect to a distance of 5,000 yards.

A telegraphic communication is now established between Odessa and St. Petersburg.

Commencement at Cambridge.

From the Boston Advertiser, 19th.

Among the distinguished gentlemen sitting on the platform, we observed Hon. James Savage, Hon. Samuel Hoar, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Willard Phillips, Hon. John G. Palfrey, Hon. John H. Wilkins, Hon. Stephen M. Weld, Rev. N. L. Frothingham, Rev. F. S. Gannett, Rev. Edward Beecher, Rev. George E. Ellis, Rev. Dr. Hosmer, of Buffalo, Rev. Theodore Clapp, of New-Orleans, Rev. S. S. Osgood, of New-York, Rev. Chandler Robbins, Rev. Barnas Sears, Rev. Ralph Sanger, Richard Hildreth, Esq., His Honor Mayor Smith, J. E. Worcester, LL.D., Charles Beck, D. D., &c.

Degrees were conferred upon the following persons:

Degree of A. B.—E. H. Abbot, A. E. Agassiz, W. Allison, L. Arnold, W. W. Badger, J. Balch, F. C. Barlow, R. H. Barnwell, S. P. Blake, W. F. Bliss, F. Brooks, W. Brooks, E. J. Brown, E. L. Browne, W. C. Burns, E. H. Chase, C. A. Chase, C. Clapp, J. B. Clark, R. M. Clark, T. W. Clarke, G. G. Crocker, J. Cushing, C. A. Cutter, E. B. Dalton, G. Dexter, J. W. Edgerly, P. P. Ellis, J. A. Emmerton, L. Erving, A. D. Evans, W. H. Evans, H. S. Everett, E. A. Gibbens, J. Green, C. A. Gregory, G. H. Hampson, J. C. Haywood, C. C. Hobbs, G. F. Hodges, J. K. Hosmer, S. Johnston, L. A. Jones, S. C. Lawrence, W. P. P. Longfellow, B. S. Lyman, C. F. Lyman, T. Lyman, M. Meacham, Wm. Mackay, Wm. McKenzie, G. F. McLellan, C. B. Marsh, W. W. Meriam, J. T. Mitchell, E. Morton, R. T. Paine, W. D. Philbrick, W. Q. Philips, E. S. Rand, J. Reed, W. W. Richards, W. G. Riddle, N. Ropes, A. [illegible], E. G. Russell, F. B. Sanborn, C. F. Sanger, G. C. Sawyer, S. R. Schley, J. M. Sewall, C. F. Stone, E. P. Thwing, J. B. Tileston, W. H. S. [illegible], J. P. Wainwright, H. Walker, H. F. G. Waters, J. Williard, S. Wright, A. L. Youmans.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor in Divinity (D. D.) was conferred upon Rev. Joseph Huntington Jones, D. D., of Philadelphia; Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., of Boston; Rev. George Washington Briggs, of Salem; Rev. Edward Cook, D. D., President of Lawrence University in Appleton, Wis.; Rev. Chandler Robbins, of Boston; Rev. Samuel Osgood, of New-York.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws (LL. D.) was conferred upon His Excellency Henry J. Gardner, Governor of Massachusetts; Hon. Nathan Appleton, of Boston; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston; Nathan Bishop, Esq., of Boston.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

After the dinner, the members of the Association of the Alumni of Harvard College assembled in the Lecture Room, Harvard Hall.

The Secretary read the following letter from the past President of the Association:

BOSTON, July 2, 1855.

Dr. N. B. SHURTLEFF, Secretary of the Association of the Alumni—*Dear Sir*: The length of time for which I have had the honor to preside over the Association, will be considered, as a sufficient reason for tendering my resignation. Be pleased to communicate this letter to the members at their next meeting, with my thanks for all the proofs they have given me of their confidence, and my best wishes for the prosperity of the Association and our venerated and beloved Alma Mater. I remain, dear Sir, with much regard,

Sincerely yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

The presiding officer remarked that the Association would regret to lose the President whose distinguished name had reflected so much honor on the Association.

Hon. SIDNEY WILLARD, Rev. Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD, and CHARLES HALE, were appointed a Committee to retire and report a list of officers for the consideration of the Association.

The Committee, after a short absence, returned and proposed the following names:

For President—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, LL.D., of Boston.

For Vice Presidents—Hon. Charles Francis, of Quincy, and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Pittsfield.

For Directors—J. Thomas Stevenson, Esq., of Boston; Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester; Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, of Concord; Hon. George P. Sanger, of Charlestown; John J. Clarke, Esq., of Roxbury; Rev. Seth Sweetser, of Worcester; [the same as last year.]

For Secretary—Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff.

The list was accepted by the meeting, and the gentlemen above named were elected to these offices.

After some discussion upon the expediency of holding triennial celebrations of the Association, in the years when the triennial catalogue is issued (1857, 1860, &c.,) it was finally voted that there should be a public celebration next year, (1856,) and that the Executive Committee should then report for the consideration of the Association a rule to regulate the future meetings.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD alluded to the recent liberal foundation for a chapel, and the appointment of Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON as Professor. In behalf of the Alumni he believed he might express their sentiments of honor to the memory of APPLETON and to the enlightened public spirit of his executors, and the best wishes of the Alumni for the new Professor.

On motion of J. T. ADAMS, Esq., of Washington, it was voted that the thanks of the Association be tendered to Hon. EDWARD EVERETT for the dignified, impartial and able manner in which he has filled the office of President for five years past. The Secretary was directed to communicate this vote to him.

The meeting then dissolved.

Trinity College Commencement.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, July 20.

The intense heat of this heated term, caused a comparatively thin attendance upon the College exercises. Bishop CLARK's address, was a most polished and beautiful thing, full of nice distinctions and keen observations, and showing thorough familiarity with the various phases of that funny creature called man. Hon. Mr. MARSH's oration before the Phi Beta Kappa, was a profound and philosophical analysis of the operation of Nature on Man.

The young gentlemen of the graduating class acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the audience. The music was delightful.

The following are the Degrees conferred:

BACHELORS OF ARTS.—A. Lewis Bishop, David Knight Cady, Jr., Samuel Edson, Edward C. Jacobs, William B. Krumbar, John L. Overfield, Henry D. Phelps, J. Alexander Preston, J. Lewis, G. Turnbull, Edwin C. Belles, James E. Coley, George S. Devendorf, Edward L. Kerr, Luke A. Lockwood, Edward G. Perryman, Frederick D. Poisson, Elisha Tracy, P. Potter Wiggins, George A. Woodward.

MASTERS IN COURSE.—John Beckwith, Henry M. Drane, George C. Tingley, Peter L. Shepard, Thomas B. Fogg, Merrit Bronson, William H. Munroe, James Ward Smyth, Hannibal Pratt, Thomas Ingalls, Theodore Rogers, Edward Seymour, Lucius H. Jones, Francis Chase, Alfred B. Goodrich, Charles H. Seymour, William Townsend, Charles Jones, Edward Powers Gray, B. A. Brown University.

MASTERS AD EUNDEM.—Theodore P. Barber, M. A. Yale College; Samuel K. Miller, M. A. Hon., Hobart Free College; John L. Blake, M. A. Brown University.

MASTERS HONORARY.—Elisha Johnson, George S. Williams, Goodwin Collier, William Preston, Rudolph L. Tafel.

B. D. HONORARY.—Rev. William Blatch, of Scotland.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.—Rt. Rev. Thomas Fielding Scott, Missionary Bishop in Oregon and Washington Territories.

They have a newly invented cannon in Nantucket which throws a ball ten miles! The Mexican Government have purchased twenty-five of the smallest, and it is expected that orders will be received for a supply of the larger ones for the Crimea. The principle involved in its construction is not stated.

DANFORTH CHILD, high sheriff of the county of Windham, in Connecticut, dropped dead at Woodstock, his place of residence, on Wednesday last, from bleeding of the lungs.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

The usual complement of drunk and disorderly persons were brought before the Police Magistrates yesterday and committed to prison in default of payment of their fine. The topers appear, as a general thing, to be more repentant now than they ever were. One gentleman, anxious to avoid appearing in the topers' list, swears he only drank coffee. Another refused to be sworn or tell his residence, but circumstances compelled him to surrender in less than 24 hours. One case yesterday was disposed of by sending the inebriate three months to the Island in addition to her fine of $10; she will probably be sober before she gets down again. The "sun stroke" excuse at the Police Courts did not succeed yesterday, the weather was too cool to put in that plea.

There appeared to be more liquor stores open yesterday than any Sunday since the Fourth of July. The total number of arrests for intoxication during the last 24 hours was about 70.

THE FREE LIST.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

Before Justice Pearcy.

Thomas Clancy, of Avenue A, was drunk last night, bought it of John Carr in Avenue A; paid sixpence a glass for it; his wife sold it to me; don't know that it was imported.

Samuel Kingsland, follows the water; acknowledged being drunk last night, drank spirits and water; bought it in Twenty-sixth-street; can't tell the man's name I bought it of; don't know whether it was imported or not.

HAS A MEMORY.

Richard Bray, No. 147 West Twenty-seventh-street, was drunk at the time he was arrested; drank brandy at Smith's in Thomas-street; also drank brandy at Whittaker's in Centre-street; drank at Finland's in Leonard-street; paid for all the liquor he drank at the different places; drank at a number of other places, but could not recollect where they are situated; did not know whether the brandy was imported or not.

ISN'T POSTED UP.

Thomas McPortland, Twenty-sixth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, thinks he was drunk at the time he was arrested. Drank brandy at John McKenna's, in Tenth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street. Didn't pay for it. Don't know anything about importation of brandy. Can't tell where else he had liquor.

JERSEY LIGHTNING.

James Kelly, Thirteenth-street, between avenues A and B, became intoxicated on brandy and beer, obtained in New-Jersey.

NOT IMPORTED.

Robert Patterson, No. 69 Fifteenth-street, drank some gin, which he bought at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, of a Fred. Mink. Was of the opinion that Mink don't keep any imported liquor, from the fact of his selling it at three cents a glass. Was treated by a friend.

WOULD TAKE THE PLEDGE.

Mary Nugent, No. 43 Laurens-street, was drunk. Bought six cents' worth of gin in a corner store; don't know the name. If let go, she pledged herself not to drink any more. Has three children.

A DEAD HEAD.

Hugh McGinnis, No. 251 Spring-street, does not know where he got his liquor; it was somewhere near Spring-street Market; didn't pay anything for it.

COFFEE DANGEROUS.

Thomas Cihan, No. 126 West Twelfth-street, drank nothing but coffee; somebody must have put drugs in it, or something deadening.

James Casey, No. 350 Second-avenue, purchased liquor in the Second-avenue, and at a number of places; don't know any of them; thinks it was brandy.

William Gilman, No. 20 Clark-street, purchased liquor of a man named Martin, who keeps store corner of Clark and Dominick streets; bought two glasses of brandy there, for which he paid six cents; bought some of a woman at No. 20 Clark-street, named Connelly, and paid 3 cents.

Pat. McQuillan, No. 65 Clarkson-street, got his liquor in the house No. 207 Twenty-ninth-street; did not know the person's name who keeps it.

Patrick Mullane, No. 31 Marion-street, drank six glasses of liquor of some sort at No. 4 Centre-street, for which he paid 37½ cents; drank at other places, but don't recollect where.

ONE GLASS FINISHED HIM.

Robert Walker, Montgomery-street, Jersey City—don't recollect drinking any more than one glass of brandy at the Northern Hotel, corner of Cortlandt and West streets; didn't pay any money for it.

Nicholas Roach, No. 33 Eighteenth-street, bought a glass of rum on the corner of Centre and Walker streets, and paid 3 cents for it; don't know the man's name he bought it of.

John Dugan, No. 52 Robinson-street, got some rum at a place in Sixth-avenue, near Fortieth-street; didn't pay anything for it.

Thomas Dunn, New-Jersey, bought all the liquor he drank in New-Jersey.

James Sullivan, No. 336 Eighth-avenue, got all the liquor he drank in the shop he works in; did not pay anything for it; don't know where it was purchased.

Pat McJay, Sixteenth-street, between Avenues A and B, drank four glasses of beer; bought it of a person in Avenue A, near Sixteenth-street, and paid twelve cents for it; don't know the person's name.

Caroline Brown was fined $10, and sent up to the Island three months.

Washington Hamilton, No. 339 Hudson-street, was committed because he refused to take the oath and tell where he got his liquor; but after being in confinement several hours he was glad to capitulate. The bedbugs in the cells of Jefferson Market prison were unbearable, and he wanted to pay his fine and leave; but the Judge was gone.

ESSEX MARKET.

At Essex Market about twenty-four persons were brought up on the charge of being intoxicated. There was nothing interesting in the complaints.

Before Justice Bogart.

Michael Lee, No. 292 Twenty-fourth-street, did drink liquor yesterday; got the first glass in Roosevelt-street, but don't know the number.

Nancy Doe, No. 544 Pearl-street, drank some liquor, but where she can't tell.

Peter Leary, No. 122½ Fulton-street, drank liquor but where he can't tell.

Henry Wilson, No. 2 Ferry-street, remembers drinking liquor in Cherry-street, but nowhere else.

THE TOMBS.

A KNOW-NOTHING.

Michael Mahon, No. 31 Washington-street, indulged too freely—don't know where he got his liquor. His memory was jogged by the fine of $10 or ten days imprisonment.

CLIPPING HIS WINGS.

James E. Clarke belonged to the ship *Flying Dragon*; sailed out about town, shook out a reef, got more sail than ballast; hove to under a star—not exactly the North star or a lucky star—and was towed to the Tombs; couldn't say where he got grog, as he was out of his latitude; $10 or 10 days.

A PEPPERMINT TOPER.

John Malloy belonged to barge No. 1, foot of Franklin-street; only took a few glasses of peppermint cordial. No go, however,—$10 or ten days.

RATHER NEIGHBORLY.

Mary Dunmore, No. 20 James-street. A woman in the house "gave her a sip." She had evidently taken a sip too much. $10 or 10 days.

DRUNKEN SHEELAH.

Officer enters with a female gloriously drunk.

Justice Bogart—What's her name?

Officer—She won't tell, Sir.

Justice Bogart—Then we will call her Drunken Sheelah—is it my name you want, Sir?

Justice Bogart—Yes. Tell me your name.

Drunken Sheelah—What's your own name, Sir? Are you the Judge? And if you're the Judge, then my name is Anne Maller.

Justice Bogart—Anne Miller, is it?

Drunken Sheelah—Not Anne Miller; Anne Moller, Sir.

Justice Bogart—Well then, Anne Miller.

Drunken Sheelah—(Indignantly, and in a still louder tone)—Anne Moller, Sir. Call me my right name.

$10 or ten days.

Brooklyn—The Toombes Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—July 21.

Before Judges Brown and Strong.

The People vs. Thomas Toombes.—The appeal of the defendant from the judgment of the Court of Special Sessions, (held by D. E. Smith, Police Justice of Brooklyn, on the 17th day of July instant,) by which he was convicted of "Selling and having in his possession with intent to sell, intoxicating liquors, and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and sentenced to pay a fine of $50, and the further sum of $5 67 for the costs and fees of such judgment, and to stand committed until such fine and costs be paid, not exceeding fifty-six days; and it was further adjudged that the intoxicating liquor so seized and described in said complaint should be forfeited, and a warrant issued that said liquor so seized and forfeited be destroyed," came up for argument this morning before the above-named Judges; Judge Rockwell being unable, from indisposition, to attend, and counsel consenting to submit their views to the two Judges.

Messrs. J. M. Van Cott and R. F. Waring appeared for the prosecution, and John A. Lott, Alexander Hadden and S. D. Morris for the defence.

The grounds of the appeal were:

First—That the Justice erred in denying the motion to dismiss the complaint, and discharge the defendant.

Second—That the Justice erred in not admitting the defendant to bail, to appear at the next Court of Criminal Jurisdiction.

Third—That the Justice erred in admitting evidence of the sale of intoxicating liquor by the defendant.

Fourth—That the judgment of forfeiture was not authorized by the issue, and is void.

Fifth—That the arrest of the defendant, and the seizure of the liquor, were unconstitutional and void, and the Justice acquired no jurisdiction over the defendant or the liquor seized.

Sixth—That the provisions of the Act, under which the proceedings were taken, and the judgment had, are unconstitutional and void.

Seventh—That the defendant should have been discharged, and the liquor seized returned to him.

The return of the Justice showed that the defendant had been convicted on the complaint of a police officer of selling one glass of brandy and one bottle of champagne, and the complainant had seized the bottle of champagne and the bottle from which the brandy was sold.

The points so raised on the trial were that the complaint be dismissed, and the defendant discharged, upon the following grounds, to wit:

"1. That it does not appear by the said complaint that any crime or offence whatever has been committed by the defendant.

"Sub. 1. Because it does not appear by said complaint that the intoxicating liquor alleged to have been sold by the defendant, is prohibited by the act under which this prosecution is instituted.

"Sub. 2. Because it does not appear that the liquor so charged to have been sold by the defendant was domestic liquor, and not imported liquor.

"Sub. 3. Because it does not appear by said complaint that the liquor so alleged to have been sold by the defendant was not liquor, the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States.

"2. That the provisions of the act under which this prosecution is had are unconstitutional and void."

The motion was denied; whereupon the defendant said he did not request to be tried by a Court of Special Sessions, and objected thereto, and offered to give bail to appear at the next Court having criminal jurisdiction.

The Court overruled the objection and declined to receive such bail.

The trial then proceeded, and the witness testified as above, and on cross-examination said that "champagne wine" was imported liquor.

Alexander Hadden, Esq., opened the argument for the defendant. He said that the section under which the defendant was charged did not prohibit the sale of liquor imported, and it was neither alleged nor proved that the liquor which the defendant was charged with selling was not imported. The case of Brown *vs.* The State of Massachusetts, (decided in the United States Court, and reported 12 Wheaton, 419, 422,) settled the question that the right to import gave a right to sell, and we also found by the United States Statutes that wines paid duty on importation. Where the exception was embodied in the enacting clause of a statute, as an exception, and not as a separate proviso, it must be averred in the complaint or indictment. Upon this the authorities were numerous. He would cite 2 Saunders on Pleading, 357; Vavasour *vs.* Ormond, 6 Barn. and Cress., 421; 1 Chitty's Criminal Law, 283-4.

The defendant again could not be convicted of selling imported liquor in quantity less than the original package, unless it was alleged that the liquor so sold was imported liquor, and imported in larger packages or quantities.

The defendant could not be tried without being indicted, because by a provision of the act itself the offense was in effect characterized as infamous, depriving as it did a party convicted of his right to sit as a Juryman.

It could not be, as had been argued, that such preclusion was on the ground of interest, for there was or would be no question at issue in which they were interested, except the validity of the act itself. The whole scope and effect of the act was to render a particular species of property comparatively valueless, in manifest violation of the vested rights of the owners and of those natural, fundamental and inalienable rights which underlie all Constitutions and which it is their object to protect and preserve.

The Legislature could not render anything a nuisance. What was or was not a nuisance was a matter of adjudication; not an attribute of the Legislature at all, as they were clothed with no judicial functions. So by a similar rule the Legislature had no right to declare or decide a natural or physical fact, so that all distilled and malt liquors were intoxicating. They had, moreover, no right to declare any act a crime, which was not by common consent conceded to be *malum in se*, or which was from necessity required to be prohibited.

Mr. Van Cott, late Corporation Counsel, replied in an elaborate and well digested argument, in substance as follows: To support the judgment which had been rendered in the Special Sessions the prosecution must sustain in the first place the pecuniary penalty, and in the second the seizure and destruction of the liquor, which is a cumulative penalty. Now the Legislature might have imposed either alone, or it might impose both together and add imprisonment. The power that can take life and deprive the citizen of his personal liberty can assuredly seize and destroy property which is the instrument of the offence. In this case there had been a trial; the defendant was brought before the Court; the charge clearly stated; the witnesses confronted; and every opportunity given to cross-examine, to produce rebutting evidence, to have a full hearing, with the aid of counsel, and a formal adjudication. Assuming the tribunal to be properly constituted, the trial is free, therefore, from valid objection. Green *vs.* Briggs, 1 Curtis, 311; Fisher *vs.* McGirr and others, 1 Gray, 1.

Here there was no general warrant to search and seize, but a particular authority to arrest a person in the criminal act and bring him and the instrument of the crime before a magistrate. The objection may be urged that the champagne forfeited was within the exception made in 1 Sec. of the Act. Now, that penal statutes were to be strictly construed, was a rule in aid of interpretation and assisting in ascertaining the intention of the Legislature, was quite true; but the paramount rule was, that effect was to be given to the legislative intent. The Act was a unit, and the question was not what was the literal sense of an isolated sentence, but what was the legislative intent that spoke through the frame and language of the whole Act. (2 Hill 196. The People *vs.* Bedell, Collector of the Village of Geneva.) In that case the Act did not name him as an officer, or provide for his appointment or election; but incidentally alluded to collectors' duties. The Trustees appointed him, and for not accounting, &c. he was held guilty of a misdemeanor under 2 R. S. 696, Sec. 39.

The general intent of this Act was so far limited as to avoid conflict with Treaties and Acts of Congress; but the exceptions were not defined; they were neither "foreign liquors" nor "imported liquors," in terms; but they say in effect, The particular liquor which you sell, if it is permitted to be sold by any Law or Treaty of the United States, is not prohibited by us.

Taken literally, the Section did not operate. United States Treaties and Laws do not give the right to sell in terms; but they imply a right to sell liquor in a certain manner.

Suppose the treaties and acts in terms said the liquor might be sold while in the original packages. What would the exception mean? Did it not mean the same thing when the identical right is given only by implication? As the Court has to go out of the section to find out the meaning, it must go wherever it can find a help to the interpretation. Now the office of Section 22 is to define and limit. The Legislature said we had used words so large that they require limitation. We have used vague and indeterminate expressions which require definition, and we will put in a section that will make the first section clear. In Section 1 the general term, "Intoxicating Liquors," is used; and in Section 22 the exception was made in regard to Cider when not sold in quantities less than ten gallons—"provided," that it shall not apply to Alcohol and Wine made by a manufacturer from his own Grapes to importers who sell in the "original packages"—to certain cases where "intoxicating liquors" form a considerable part of commodities sold under other names, and to liquors in Bonded Warehouses. And now finally, "intoxicating liquors" and "liquor" as used, except as in the Act, "shall be construed and extended to include Alcohol and distilled and malt liquors and all liquors that can intoxicate, and all drugged and mixed liquors, part of which is Alcohol or distilled or malt liquor." It would be absurd if the first section excepted all imported liquors to add in Section 22 a more limited exception.

Judge Strong—There appears to be a right to sell imported liquors.

Judge Brown—It does not appear to me that the exceptions in these sections are directed to the same end.

Mr. Van Cott—Your Honors will observe they except liquors in bonded warehouses. There would, surely, have been no occasion for that, if it were permitted to sell all imported liquors, because there are no others there.

Judge Brown—Except that the person who put that clause in did not know what was in the earlier sections.

Mr. Van Cott submitted that that was a hypothesis that the Court could not entertain. The Act was, as he had before said, a unit, and must be taken altogether as the expression of the legislative will. No intelligent mind could fail to perceive that the whole purpose of the exception in the first section was to avoid a conflict with the Federal Government.

Counsel then, referring to Mr. Lord's opinion, passed to the consideration of the second and more material portion of his argument. Was the Act unconstitutional, or, in other words, was the prohibitory part of this Act within the competency of the Legislature?

The prohibition was not total, for it permitted the sale within the State, under regulations, of all of it for mechanical, manufacturing, and medicinal purposes, and it permitted it all to be kept and used by the owner for any purpose; it permitted the owner to carry it all without out of the State; it permitted the sale of imported liquor, total or partial; and it also permitted the unlimited sale for three months, from the passage of the law (9th April) to the 4th July.

Counsel, in defining the power of the Legislative Department to prohibit articles of commerce, alluded to the exclusion or prohibition of opium in China, which led to the war with Great Britain, and was proceeding to argue that our Legislature had the power to prohibit liquor as police or sanitary regulation, if its use was shown to be, or they were satisfied it was, pernicious to the moral and material interests of the people, tending to unthrift and idleness. Suppose the Court concurred in that view, would then make any difference? Would the law then be constitutional?

Judge Strong said the case of opium was not a parallel one. There was a wide difference in the use and the abuse of any article. The opium was prohibited in its very use.

Mr. Van Cott replied that they were only permitted in their medical use or abuse. They were both very good medicines, and this law permitted the use of liquor as such. Judge Bronson had admitted that a prospective law affecting the value of property at a future time would be good, and this law, like the law abolishing Slavery, gave the owners the opportunity to carry away their property. It had been held in the case of Varick *vs.* Briggs, (6 Paige 323,) that a statute requiring all deeds of real estate, executed previously thereto, to be recorded within a limited period, and declaring them if not so recorded to be invalid as to subsequent *bona fide* purchasers, was binding on grantees of such deeds as were in existence and in a situation to be recorded within the time prescribed. (2 Wendell 342, 2 C.,) and this was unanimously affirmed by the Court of Errors.

The owner is only prohibited from selling for particular purposes, and from keeping it for such unlawful sale. Therefore, the question as to the legislative power to pass prohibitory laws is a narrow one as presented by this act. But it may be said to involve the whole principle of prohibitory laws, and I shall so discuss it—first, on grounds of abstract reason relating to the nature of society, and to the particular organic condition formed on the English model; and, secondly, on the terms of the Constitution, and on the adjudications of the Courts. In the first place, society is founded on the great law of self-defence. Its organism, therefore, should arm it against all internal and external foes. There must reside somewhere in it the power to determine what is hostile to its existence, and what weapons should be used to repel the danger. In a pure democracy that power would remain in the people. In a republican or representative Government it will be lodged in some great department. Wherever lodged, in the nature of things it must be a general and undefined power. The exigencies of society as to persons, things, time, place and circumstance are infinite, and the power that provides for these exigencies must be unlimited. Society must be completely armed from head to heel. To except one case from its powers is to leave it vulnerable at that point, as Achilles was said to have been in the heel, and where he was finally mortally wounded.

In modern political societies that sovereign power was usually lodged in the Legislative department, and under our Constitution it was lodged in the Senate and Assembly. The counsel here quoted from the constitutions of 1777, section 2; of 1822–'23, art. 1, sec. 1; and of 1846, art. 3, sec. 1. Now, said he, in continuation, what do the terms "supreme legislative power" and "legislative power" import? They confer all powers not expressly reserved. Our legislative department was framed on the model of the British Government, and to ascertain the import of those terms, we must learn what they meant in English law, and how they were understood by English colonists and by the contemporary writers; that is the approved mode of defining constitutional language. The counsel here cited a large number of authorities, among whom were Coke, Dallas, Camden, Blackstone, Story, Sidney, Hamilton, Vattel, Grotius, Puffendorf, Thomas; and then proceeded to argue that when the public good required it, the Legislature had a right to dispose of any kind of property, as evidenced in the case of the fire laws, under which buildings could be demolished. It is competent, said he, for the Legislature, acting on a broad and general regard to the interests of the community, to declare and limit the uses to which property may be applied and when it shall cease to be property. Counsel referred to various statutes in this connection, limiting or prohibiting employments, manufactures, trades, and the uses of property. The power, then, he proceeded, to prohibit results first, from express grant of constitution; second, from the generally illimitable nature of legislative power required for the ends of society; third, from its being coextensive with the law-making power in democracy; fourth, from the fact that discretion, legislative and judicial, is in its nature exclusive and not subject to control; fifth, from the fact of express limitation by the Constitution; sixth, from the nature of those limitations; and seventh, from the powers of other departments, being specifically granted, did not require like restrictive limitations. The unlimited character of the legislative department is also inferable from the nature and scope of the other departments. The Executive finds the law made and simply puts it into execution; the judicial finds the law made, interprets the Constitution and the statutes, and ascertains and declares the customary or common law. These are its atmosphere, and it breathes nowhere else. These are its lights and guides, and it knows neither rights nor wrongs beyond these three. It only, therefore, passes upon the case before it, determining it by one of these three heads of law. The counsel contended in conclusion, that society only defended itself by looking after, to a certain extent, the morals, the health, and the material interests of its citizens. It finds, said he, a traffic which injuriously affects all these, and it says, "those not engaged in the traffic and deriving no profit from it are taxed to take care of the sick, the poor and the criminals it makes." If you can legislate to burden me with the alleviation of the evils of the traffic, may you not also legislate to relieve me from the burden by preventing those evils? How much is the traffic an evil? Those who have the constitutional discretion to judge, say it is a nuisance. How do the Court judicially know it is not, and how shall the Court put its judgment as paramount over that of the Legislature? How much coercion and punishment are necessary to correct the evil—how much for lotteries, for houses of prostitution, for gambling houses. The Legislature has answered by this enactment. Does the Court say the Legislature is mistaken in the degree; that it should have imposed a little less punishment, or restrained freedom of sale a little less? Who has made the Court wiser or better on this head than the Legislature? The truth is, these are questions of political economy and not of constitutional law, for statesmen and not for Judges; and they should be left by the Courts where the people by their Constitution has left them.

Mr. Waring, the associate counsel of Mr. Van Cott, followed: He contended that the Prohibitory Law was a mere internal police regulation of the State, which had the same right to prohibit the sale of liquor that it had gunpowder and other dangerous articles.

He pressed for as early a decision as their Honors could consistently and conveniently give, as there was great excitement prevailing in this largely populated City on this subject, but he was happy to say that if the law was pronounced constitutional and valid, all our citizens were prepared to obey it. There would be no difficulty whatever in enforcing it in Brooklyn. As a proof of this, he would instance the almost universal observance of the Sunday law.

Mr. John A. Lott closed the argument. The last remark of counsel, he said, was sufficient evidence that the laws, as they existed at the passage of this ordinance, and this Act, were quite sufficient. If the friends of Temperance had been as anxious to aid the Judiciary and enforce the law, as to divest individuals of private rights, there would have been no occasion for such a law, and they (counsel) would have had no occasion to come there to ask the Court to pass upon the effect of this law. Men in their zeal had forgotten their duty. Men in their zeal had forgotten that there was such a thing as private rights. Men in their zeal had forgotten that they had duties to perform to society, and to enforce the laws that were in existence. Now, he continued, I am not called upon to discuss the question of Temperance or Intemperance; but I am contending against the friends of Temperance, who are seeking to invade private rights—to enter the domestic hearth—to enter your houses, and there seize upon property recognized from the earliest foundation of our Government as property, under the pretence that this Legislature, in their wisdom, knew that liquor *per se* was a nuisance. This is not a question of Temperance or intemperance, but a question between individual right and legislative usurpation. In a Government like ours there is no power thus omnipotent, but I submit that there are some elements of rights, some rights of individuals, which the Constitution cannot divest us of; and it is that species of right which this Legislature have sought to invade. We are a government of laws; we are under a government where the different organs of government have different provinces assigned them. One of these is the legislative department, and the first question that arises is, what are the powers of the Legislature? I deny that they are omnipotent. Our State Constitution vests certain powers in the State Legislature, certain powers in the Executive, and certain powers in the Judiciary. Now, what is the legislative department—what is legislation? It is the making of laws to regulate the conduct of individuals; but is that the legislation of this act? It commences by declaring that which has always been known as property as a nuisance. Now, is that law, or a rule of action? Is it not determining upon a state of facts which the Judiciary have always heretofore been called upon to determine? It is a sentence—an adjudication—a condemnation. Now, let us look at the particular clause of the act under which the section is brought, and I shall attempt to show that that section of this law is in every respect radically wrong, unconstitutional and void. The counsel here read the section of the law prescribing the duty of the Sheriff, in the seizure of liquor, and then continued as follows: The first question that presents itself on this branch of the case is, whether there is an offence created by this act which Courts will entertain jurisdiction of. The first section prescribes that he shall not sell—what? Not intoxicating liquor generally, but intoxicating liquor as hereinafter provided. Now, what is the effect of this section? It is this—intoxicating liquor, except imported liquor, shall not be sold. We say, in the first place, so far as the question of power is concerned, that the Legislature had no power to provide generally that intoxicating liquor should not be sold, under the plea upon which this act is based—that it is a nuisance. We say that the Legislature has no right to declare that any species of property heretofore used is a nuisance. It has not the right to say this any more than it has to say that black cloth is a nuisance. It has no power to declare that any business heretofore recognized as a legitimate business *per se* a nuisance. Liquor either is or it is not a nuisance, and yet we have the anomalous state of things presented here, that when liquor is kept it is not a nuisance, because it may be kept. But whenever it is kept in this or that place, then it becomes a nuisance. Now, although there may be a power to regulate, we say it is not in the power of the Legislature to prohibit the sale of this property at their discretion. Free trade and equal rights are what we all recognize in a government like ours, where every man has a right to pursue any business he likes. Now, it is said that there is nothing to prevent you from keeping this liquor in your house; but I want to know where you are to get it from when the sale of it is prohibited? You cannot get it under the law unless by virtually perjuring yourself. It is very little satisfaction to tell the brewers in Albany, after they have spent thousands of dollars, that you can keep your property in your cellars, but you shall not sell it to any one.

Counsel then passed to the consideration of the constitutionality of the law, citing Kent, Judge Harris and other authorities, and insisting on the rights of property, and trial by "due course of law," which meant, by indictment, and a jury of 12 peers. In conclusion, he submitted that the act was obnoxious to every objection which has been raised against it.

On the close of the argument, it was intimated that the decision would be given in the course of August in time to take the matter up to the Court of Appeals.

A BREAKER IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Ezekiel Baldwin, proprietor of the Franklin House, found guilty of selling liquor without license, between the 4th Tuesday in May and the 4th of July, was sentenced to pay a fine of $150. The Judge stated that on account of the defendant's good character he would not inflict the full penalty of the law upon him.

The Maine Law at Glen's Falls.

A correspondent of the Albany *Atlas*, writing from Glen's Falls on the 20th inst., says: D. L. Sternberg the popular host of the Mansion House, was today prosecuted under the new Liquor Law.

Messrs. Hughes and Northrup appeared for the defence, with James Culver, Esq., of Ballston, and District Attorney Brown and J. J. Davis, Esq., for the prosecution.

Many points were made by defendant's attorney, among the rest that the complaint did not show that the complainant (Horace Howard, of the Carson League) "was a resident of this county, or of any adjoining county."

The Justice, George M. Cheney, Esq., dismissed the proceedings.

We understand that Mr. Sternberg has sued the complainant, Howard, and Justice Cheney, for *false imprisonment*.

The complainant intends renewing his complaint at once.

This ended the first liquor dance of the season.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 14th day of July to the 21st day of July, 1855. Men, 81; women, 69; boys, 225; girls, 216; total, 591. Adults, 150; children, 441; males, 306; females, 285; colored persons, 12.

DISEASES.

Abscess	[illegible]	Croup	[illegible]	Liver, dis. of	[illegible]
Albuminaria and Bright's Dis. of Kidneys	[illegible]	Cyanosis	[illegible]	Lock-jaw, adult	[illegible]
Aneurism	[illegible]	Debility, adult	[illegible]	Lues Venerea	[illegible]
Aneurism of the Aorta	[illegible]	Debility, infantile	[illegible]	Malformation of heart	[illegible]
Apoplexy	[illegible]	Diarrhoea	[illegible]	Marasmus, adult	[illegible]
Apoplexy, serous	[illegible]	Dropsy	[illegible]	Marasmus, infantile	[illegible]
Asthma	[illegible]	Dropsy, in head	[illegible]	Measles	[illegible]
Bleeding	[illegible]	Drowned	[illegible]	Old age	[illegible]
Bleeding, bladder and prostate gland	[illegible]	Dysentery	[illegible]	Ossification of the Heart	[illegible]
Bleeding, lungs	[illegible]	Epilepsy	[illegible]	Palsy	[illegible]
Bleeding, womb	[illegible]	Erysipelas	[illegible]	Premature birth	[illegible]
Cancer	[illegible]	Fever	[illegible]	Rheumatism	[illegible]
Cancer of liver	[illegible]	Fever, puerperal	[illegible]	Rupture bowels	[illegible]
Cancer of stomach	[illegible]	Fever, remittent	[illegible]	Scrofula	[illegible]
Cancer of womb	[illegible]	Fever, scarlet	[illegible]	Scurvy	[illegible]
Cholera	[illegible]	Fever, typhoid	[illegible]	Smallpox	[illegible]
Cholera infantum	[illegible]	Fever, typhus	[illegible]	Softening, brain	[illegible]
Cholera morbus	[illegible]	Fracture of skull by fall	[illegible]	Softening, stomach	[illegible]
Cirrhosis of liver	[illegible]	Fungus, bleeding of the eye	[illegible]	Spasms	[illegible]
Compression of brain by fall	[illegible]	Heart, disease of	[illegible]	Still-born	[illegible]
Congestion, brain	[illegible]	Heat, effects of	[illegible]	Stricture of the intestines	[illegible]
Cong'n of liver	[illegible]	Hooping cough	[illegible]	Suicide, arsenic	[illegible]
Congest'n, lungs	[illegible]	Inflammation	[illegible]	Suicide, by cutting throat	[illegible]
Consumption	[illegible]	Inflam. of bowels	[illegible]	Suicide, hanging	[illegible]
Convul's, adult	[illegible]	Inflam. of brain	[illegible]	Suicide, shooting	[illegible]
Convul's, infantile	[illegible]	Inflam. of heart	[illegible]	Sun stroke	[illegible]
Convulsions, puerperal	[illegible]	Inflam. of liver	[illegible]	Teething	[illegible]
		Inflam. of lungs	[illegible]	Ulceration	[illegible]
		Inflam. of stom'h	[illegible]	Ulcera'n of leg	[illegible]
		Inflam. of throat	[illegible]		
		Jaundice	[illegible]		
Total					591

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.	[illegible]	Stillborn, and prem. birth	[illegible]
Brain and nerves	[illegible]	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	[illegible]
Generative organs	[illegible]	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	[illegible]
Heart and blood-vessels	[illegible]	Unknown	[illegible]
Lungs, throat, &c.	[illegible]	Urinary organs	[illegible]
Old Age	7		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	[illegible]		
Total			591

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	[illegible]	X	[illegible]	XVIII	[illegible]
II	[illegible]	XI	[illegible]	XIX (includes Blackwell's Island)	[illegible]
III	[illegible]	XII (includes Randall's & Ward's Islands)	[illegible]	XX	[illegible]
IV	[illegible]	XIII	[illegible]	XXI (includes Bellevue Hospital)	[illegible]
V (includes City Hospital)	[illegible]	XIV	[illegible]	XXII	[illegible]
VI	[illegible]	XV	[illegible]		
VII	[illegible]	XVI	[illegible]		
VIII	[illegible]	XVII	[illegible]		
IX	[illegible]				
Total					591

AGES.—Under 1 year, 220; 1 to 2 years, [illegible]; 2 to 5 years, [illegible]; 5 to 10 years, [illegible]; 10 to 15 years, 7; 15 to 20 years, 7; 20 to 25 years, [illegible]; 25 to 30 years, [illegible]; 30 to 40 years, [illegible]; 40 to 50 years, [illegible]; 50 to 60 years, [illegible]; 60 to 70 years, [illegible]; 70 to 80 years, 9; 80 to 90 years, [illegible]; 90 to 100 years, 1—Total, 591.

NATIVITIES.—England, 9; France, [illegible]; Germany, [illegible]; Ireland, [illegible]; Scotland 1; Spain 1; United States, [illegible]; Switzerland 1; Unknown, [illegible]; Wales, 1; West Indies, 1—Total, 591.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 2; Bellevue Hospital, 4; City Hospital, [illegible]; Colored Home Hospital, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, [illegible]; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, [illegible]; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 1; St. Vincent's Hospital, [illegible]; Smallpox Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 22; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, [illegible]—Total 41.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, July 21, 1855.

Australian and Arctic Temperatures.

In reply to your correspondent "Avery," we say: At the place of observation of our associate observer in the Southern hemisphere, lat. 37° 48' south, long. 144° 57' east, on the banks of the river Geelong, the maximum temperature thus far observed, was 120 degrees, and minimum 24 degrees—difference, 96°. On the 26th of October, 1854, the temperature rose to 115° at 3 P. M.; 4 P. M., 110°; 5 P. M., 80°, or a fall of 30° in 60 minutes, and next morning at 5 o'clock, 40°, or a change of 75° in 14 hours.

My correspondent in a letter dated Monday, Jan. 29, 1855, says: "Yesterday was said to be a hotter day than the celebrated *Black Thursday*, which occurred many years ago with a northern sirocco, and a hundred miles of brush on fire—people were driven to the water like cattle to preserve life—for the thermometer was at 118° nearly all day in the shade *and out of the wind*. In the wind it was at least 150°, and in the sun 'nowhere.' It was fortunate that it was Sunday, and yet to-day is not far short of it. At half-past 8 this morning, when I left home, it was at 90°, and just now (11 o'clock) hot enough to broil steaks. Yesterday evening the marble slab in my room was hot, and every article of crockery in the same fix. Now, this is all very fine if you could get a cool glass of water occasionally, but with all our water standing in a barrel in the sun, and no ice, I think it rather disagreeable, although no doubt healthier, for if ice was freely used in water here there would be deaths without number." My correspondent, who makes hourly thermometrical observations, records but little thunder and lightning, and another correspondent, who also keeps a record in the Southern Hemisphere, at the western slope of the Andes, writes me that he has heard thunder and seen lightning but twice in 14 months.

Our records of Arctic temperature are: Highest, 60°; lowest, 59½°; difference, 119½°.

Our records from Franconia, N. H., lat. 44° 30', beat both the Arctic and the Antipodes. On the first day of January, 1846, temperature 58° above zero, and on the 11th of same month 39° below zero—a change of 97° in 11 days; and on the 10th July previous was at 102° in the shade, or a difference of 141° between the 10th July and the 11th of January.

As we have a tabulated record covering near 68 consecutive years, and as we make quadruple observations hourly day and night, and have meteorological stations in very many different places on the earth's surface, we have abundant means for reference and comparison, and avail ourselves of the opportunity to say, that there is no place with which we are in meteorological correspondence where the changes are so sudden, so frequent, and so great, as at Franconia, and there the people are healthy; and, as an evidence, we state that in Franconia there are more persons over 70 years of age, than are to be found among the same number of people in any other town—thus great and sudden changes are not unhealthy, as is generally supposed.

E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, July 21, 1855.

Tough Times for Croakers.

This is a hard season for croakers. Ours sends us a piteous plea to be put upon a salary on the D-i-y T-i-b-e-s in. He says if he is to be paid by the job this year his family must starve. So much rain he had hoped—after fetching the corn on so well and ripening the grass into hay—would at least knock down the wheat and cause the other cereals to rot on the ground before they were harvested. But there is no such prospect, East or West, South or—but there is not any North, so it's no use to speak of it.

The Academy Alumni.

The Second Anniversary of the Associate Alumni of the Free Academy will be held in the Church of the Puritans this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The oration will be delivered by Prof. G. W. GREENE, the Poem by JOHN G. SAXE, the renowned and jolly Yankee poet. The exercises will be varied by performances on the organ, by GEORGE W. MORGAN, of Grace Church.

Their Meaning.

MR. EDITOR: What do the I. H. S. and I. N. R. J. on Catholic Churches, &c., mean? I can't discover.

Probably their interpretation is as follows: "I. H. S." *Jesus Hominum Salvator*; Jesus the Saviour of Men.

"I. N. R. J." *Jesus Nazarenus, Rex Judaeorum*; Jesus the Nazarene, King of the Jews.

☞ The Manhattan Boat Club of this City, (Amateurs) on Monday afternoon last, rowed their four-oared boat *Manhattan*, from their boat-house, foot of Christopher-street, N. R., to the railroad wharf at Yonkers, including crossing the river twice—*distance 19 miles—in 2 hours, 22 minutes, running time*. This Club is now in the fifth year of its existence. Three of its members are officers of the Mercantile Library Association.

☞ For the benefit of the Editor of the about-to-be-born liquor paper, we give the financial experience of an old hand at the quill:

"The Editor of the Rochester *Union* says, speaking of the Printers' Strike in that city: 'During all the time the writer owned the *Advertiser*, his compensation, both as proprietor and Editor, was *less than that of the journeyman printer*—though his investment ranged from $10,000 to $17,000 cash.'"

☞ The lovely and charming LOLA MONTES is off for Australia. Don't hear whether the editor who won her hand and surrendered to her his heart on the passage from New-York to San Francisco some two years ago, or whether her tame "Grizzly" will accompany her.

☞ MR. DE CAMP, Census Marshal of the First District, Eighth Ward, assures us that he was not responsible, in any way, for the statement concerning the St. Nicholas Hotel. We are satisfied that a successful imitator of his autograph furnished the item, for mischief's sake.

☞ The Steamer *Island Belle* for Greenport and Sag Harbor, changes her time from 11 A. M. to 8 A. M., to take effect on Tuesday, the 24th.

☞ "Festus" BAILEY, they say, is coming to New-York next Fall, to lecture us at Lyceums, &c.

Rescued from Death.

A man named STEWART, residing at No. 368 Second-avenue, was discovered on Thursday morning in a very perilous position by the police. He was asleep on the top of a roof, with his legs and his head nodding over. The citizens were warned of the danger, who immediately went up and drew him back from his perilous position, which from appearances was likely to result in certain death.

Warning to Bathers.

A German, named BARTHOLOMEW PUSCHEL, while bathing at the foot of Twenty-third-street, N. R., was taken with cramps and instantly drowned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.

Captain Avery, of the American bark *Pietro*, was held to bail for bringing an excess of passengers from Limerick. This is one of the cases where the construction of the Passenger Act by the Secretary of the Treasury is disputed by the shipping interest.

MARINE COURT.

Before the Chief Justice.

THE RESALE OF HORSE DEALING.

Boyle vs. Knapp.—This was an action claiming $300 for breach of a warranty on a sale of a horse. The warranty was peculiar and in these words: "Warranting the horse sold to be sound, kind and true for one week." The evidence in the cause was very conflicting, and tended to show that at the time the horse was sold he was sound, kind and true, but about four days afterwards he was taken with a colic and died in three or four hours. The plaintiff's counsel, Judge Sheys, insisted that the word of the warranty amounted to a life insurance of the horse for one week. The defendant's counsel, D. McMahon, contended that the legal import of the contract was that the vendor warranted him sound, kind and true for one week, and against diseases, the causes of which existed in the system at the time he was sold, and so the Court held. A great deal of testimony was introduced showing that the horse was improperly taken care of by the plaintiff, and counsel on both sides labored a great deal on these points, but the Jury found a verdict for the *defendant*. For the plaintiff, J. B. Sheys; for defendant, D. McMahon.

MARINE COURT—SATURDAY.

Only half a dozen persons were in Court to-day, and the only case was an argument in an adjourned question as to liability, of not the slightest public interest.

THE NEW POLICE COURT CLERKS—LEGAL DECISION AGAINST THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF THE CITY.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Hon. Justice Green.

William H. Cosgriff vs. The Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York.—The refusal of Mayor Wood to sign the warrants for the payment of the salaries of the new Police Court Clerks, *without any authority to sustain him*, has resulted in another verdict being rendered against the City. Justice JAMES GREEN has given the following able decision in the matter, which will be read with interest by the tax-payers of this great metropolis. This was a test suit, and the same decision will of course apply to Mr. Quackenbush and Mr. Ambler, the Clerks who were appointed at the same time Mr. Cosgriff was chosen.

By the Court—The first question to settle, Was there a legal vacancy in the office in question on the 5th day of June last, when the Board of Aldermen passed the resolution requiring the Clerk of the Common Council to notify the Mayor to meet them in Convention?

It was proved, and in fact admitted, that William S. Davison, who had been a Police Clerk, was elected a Police Justice, and took the oath of office and entered on the performance of its duties about the first day of January last.

That created a vacancy in the office of Clerk, and there has been no evidence produced before me to show that the appointing power has, at any time since, appointed any person other than the plaintiff to fill that vacancy. It is true, that the defendant's counsel proved that Alfred Chancellor had been acting as Clerk since the first part of January last, and had been recognized as such by Justice Brennan, and that he is now acting as such Clerk, keeping the minutes, &c., and that his salary has been paid to him by the Comptroller up to the 30th of June last, and it is contended that those facts are sufficient evidence of a legal appointment; or if not sufficient, then the following clause in the act under which the plaintiff claims his appointment has confirmed Mr. Chancellor in office: "*The term of office of the present Police Court Clerks*, and also those appointed under this act, shall be the same as the term of office of the District Court Clerks." That Chancellor was in office at the time; and, consequently, was at the time of the passage of that act a "present Police Court Clerk." I apprehend the statute had reference to Clerks then *legally in office*, and not mere intruders, who were there without any color of authority. If the reasoning of the defendant's counsel be correct, any other gentleman who was in the Police Court officiating as Clerk when the act was passed, was thereby confirmed and made a *Clerk de jure*, notwithstanding he had received no appointment before that time. That could not have been the intention of the Legislature; and I, therefore, have come to the conclusion that there was a vacancy in the office in question, as well on the 5th day of June as on the 12th of that month, when the plaintiff claims he was appointed.

The next question to settle is, Was the plaintiff legally appointed.

First. It appears in evidence that, at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen on the 5th of June, they passed a resolution (thirteen voting in the affirmative, being a majority of all the Aldermen elect,) instructing their Clerk to notify His Honor the Mayor, that they would meet in convention on Wednesday, June 13, 1855, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, to select Police Clerks to fill (the then) existing vacancies, &c.

On the 6th of June, a copy of that resolution, attested by the Clerk of the Board, was served on the Mayor. The defendant's counsel contend that this resolution was not duly attested, as the presiding officer did not sign it.

The Second Revised Statutes, page 302, sec. 65, 3d edition, provides that "a copy of the proceedings of either Chamber of the Common Council, certified by the Clerk thereof, may be read in evidence in all Courts of Justice in this State." If such certificate be evidence in a Court of Justice, it certainly should be considered sufficient evidence of the facts therein set forth, to notify the Mayor of the *time and place of such meeting*. Besides, I cannot perceive that the signature of the presiding officer could make it any stronger. I am therefore of opinion, that the notice to the Mayor of the time, place and object of the meeting was sufficient.

The Mayor having had the requisite notice, the next step was to organize the Convention for the appointment of Clerks. The original minutes have been introduced in evidence, showing that twelve Aldermen met at the time and place designated in the notice, and organized by the appointment of Alderman Christy as Chairman and David T. Valentine as Secretary; adjusted a majority of the Convention, and were entitled, by the statute under which they acted, to make the appointment, notwithstanding the Mayor should neglect to appear. The following is the language of the statute: "It shall, nevertheless, be lawful, if the Mayor, after a notice of eight days from the Board of Aldermen, shall neglect to appear, for the members of the Board of Aldermen, or a majority thereof, to proceed and appoint the Clerks of said Courts, in the same manner, and with like effect as if the Mayor was present."—Session Laws of 1855, p. 480, sec. 1. It will readily be perceived that a majority of the Board of Aldermen were authorized to make the appointment, in case the Mayor was duly notified, and neglected to appear. He did so neglect.

The Convention having been duly organized, it, by twelve affirmative votes, appointed the plaintiff to fill the vacancy in question. I find that that was a legal and valid appointment, and on taking and filing the necessary oath of office, he was vested with all the powers of Police Clerk, and entitled to received his salary as such.

It has also been proved that, on the 13th June last, the plaintiff took the oath of office before Judge Woodruff, of the Superior Court, and it, together with his certificate of election, were filed in the County Clerk's office on the same day.

The defendant's counsel contend that the Police Clerks are City officers, and that it was necessary for the plaintiff to show that the oath of office had been taken before the Mayor, and that the oath, when taken, should have been filed in the Mayor's Office. If a Police Clerk is a City officer, the defendant's counsel is correct in his objections; but I apprehend he is not a City officer. If there ever had been any doubt on this point, the Legislature has put it at rest. The Code of Procedure, Part 1, Title 1, Section 2, provides as follows: "The several Courts—The following are the Courts of Justice of this State," (after specifying 17 other Courts,) "18. The Police Courts."

The only remaining question of law for me to decide is, whether the plaintiff took the oath of office before the proper officer, and had it filed in the proper office.

It is provided, except when otherwise provided, the oath of office may be taken before any Justice of the Supreme Court and certain other officers specified, and that the same shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the county where the officer may reside. (1 Revised Statutes, pp. 129 and 130, sec. 24 and 25, sub-division 6, 3d edition.) I find no other law in relation to taking and filing of the official oath. I conclude, therefore, that there is no other law applicable to the matter. The plaintiff has strictly complied with that statute, and was therefore a Clerk of the Police Court on and after the 13th day of June last, and entitled to his salary for that time.

In conclusion, I find as follows:

1. That William S. Davison, who had been a Police Clerk, having been elected a Police Justice, and having taken the oath of office and entered upon the performance of its duties on the 1st day of January last, he ceased to be a Clerk from that period, and there was a vacancy in the office of Clerk from that time.

2. That vacancy continued until the plaintiff was appointed.

3. That the Convention which assembled on the 13th of June last, for the purpose of filling vacancies, was duly called and organized, the Mayor having received eight days' notice thereof, and having "neglected to attend;" and the appointment by a majority of the Board of Aldermen of the plaintiff to fill the vacancy in question, is a legal and valid appointment.

4. Plaintiff having been duly appointed, and having taken the necessary oath of office before the proper officer, and having filed the same in the County Clerk's Office of this City, he is entitled to recover his salary from that period.

LONG ISLAND.

Meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors—Estimates for 1856.

The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors met on Friday evening in the Common Council Chamber. The Mayor presiding and a quorum of both Boards present, for the purpose of determining the amount to be raised by tax for the support of the City Government for the year 1856—the amended Charter providing that the fiscal year shall commence on the 1st of January in each year. The business is perfected thus early, as the sums determined on by the Joint Committee must be equalized and rated at the annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors in August.

The Committee of the Joint Boards, to whom was referred the annual statement of the Mayor of the several sums of money would be deemed necessary to be raised by tax for the various purposes contemplated by the Charter, reported, making modifications in that statement.

By their report we learn that the whole amount for which the City will be liable on bonds issued will, on the 1st of January, 1856, amount to $1,609,559 54, of which amount there were issued by the late City of Brooklyn the amount of $904,540 42, by the late City of Williamsburg the amount of $94,155 70; by the late Village of Williamsburg the amount of $36,663 50; by the present City of Brooklyn, for balance of expenses for 1855, $300,000; for payment of debts of late City of Williamsburg, $150,000, and for payment of school moneys of late City of Williamsburg, under act of February 24, 1855, $44,199 83.

According to the statements annexed to the report and the resolutions passed, it appears that the whole expenses of the city, and the several parts thereof, for 1856, are estimated at $965,965 46, exclusive of the surplus assets of the late city of Brooklyn and town of Bushwick, of which $120,460, it is estimated, will be derived from the city revenue, and the balance, amounting to $845,505 46, will be raised by direct taxation.

The following is a summary of the various appropriations:

Amount necessary for Interest	$97,376 70
For Installments of Loans and Sinking Fund	70,282 [illegible]
For Salaries	[illegible]
For Common School purposes	110,300 00
For general purposes	[illegible]
For Fire Department	[illegible]
For Lighting Streets	[illegible]
For setting Gas-posts in 1856 (to be placed in the first five Wards)	3,300 00
For Cleaning Streets and Repairing Wells and Pumps, &c., including Ward Maps of Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards, and $1,500 for Fire Telegraph in the Eastern District	[illegible]
Total	$965,965 46

Steamboats from Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I think the steamboats going from, and coming to this City, stand very much in their own light in not making arrangements to land, and take passengers from some point in Brooklyn; and more particularly the Eastern Boats, as they round into the East River, could with very little trouble make a landing, thereby accommodating a great many who are obliged to go, and induce any quantity to go who shrink from the trouble and expense of "getting over to the boats," with their families and baggage.

If the steamers plying between this and Coney Island, Shrewsbury, Keyport, &c., &c., would advertise to touch at Brooklyn, they would find it very much to their interest. It strikes me that the "third" City in the Union is considered of no importance, for I don't know of a single steamer touching there.

LONG ISLAND.

A little daughter of Dr. BENNETT, living at No. 70 State-street, New-Haven, fell on Wednesday morning, about 6 o'clock, while asleep, from her chamber window, down upon the awning of Mr. TYLER's shoe store beneath. GEORGE T. TROWBRIDGE, clerk at THOMSON BROTHERS' store, saw her fall, and observing that she did not move upon the awning, ran to her rescue, and found her asleep—as she was when she rolled out of the bed by the open window. Her fall had broken the cloth slightly, but she was entirely uninjured, from a fall of twenty-five feet.

The Board of Trade of Quebec having applied through the Governor-General to the Home Government, for the appointment of a Consul General in the United States to attend to the interests of the Canadas, Her Majesty's government has replied that instructions have been given to the British Consuls in the United States to attend to the duties required.

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, of Waterville, N. Y., is missing under circumstances that give occasion for the most painful apprehensions. He left home some weeks ago for New-York, for the purpose of selling a quantity of leather which he had shipped. His leather is in store, but nothing has been seen or heard of him.

In North China the people smoke arsenic mixed in small quantities with their tobacco. These people are said to be strong, healthy and ruddy. Dr. LONDE, of Paris, an accomplished physician, asserts that the use of arsenic in this manner—smoking—is a remedy for tubercular consumption.

A pair of white deer are now being exhibited in Hyde Park, St. Louis, direct from the Osshite Mountains. They are true Albinos, having pink eyes, which contrast beautifully with their snowy coats.

WILLIAM F. PHELPS, Esq., of Albany, has received the appointment of Principal of the State Normal School, to be located at Trenton, New-Jersey.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

Having now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—Plain and Ornamental, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at short notice. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction. Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity by Carriers at [illegible] a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Three Copies [illegible] Five Dollars;—Five Copies for Eight Dollars;—Ten Copies for Twelve Dollars;—Twenty Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] the single copies.

The Daily Times has a regular circulation of over [illegible], and as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The Liquor Dealers.

We see it announced that the *Liquor Dealers* have called a State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 9th of August. Every class of persons has a perfect right to act in concert for the promotion or protection of their own interests; and there is nothing surprising in the fact that those engaged in the sale of intoxicating Liquor should combine to prevent their business from being outlawed and broken up. They are numerous, wealthy, and a large proportion of them are intelligent and respectable. They are naturally desirous to continue their business, for the sake of the profit it yields them, and quite as naturally they regard the law which would stop it, an invasion of their rights. They are quite right, moreover, in holding Conventions, issuing addresses, adopting resolutions, and by all the usual means and appliances, endeavoring to bring public sentiment to their relief. This is the true method of redressing all grievances, promoting all reforms and accomplishing all desired legislation in this country.

But the Liquor Dealers will fail. They cannot enlist any considerable degree of public favor on their side of the question. There are a good many people in the State who have misgivings about the expediency of a Prohibitory law;—but not because they are anxious to secure the right of selling liquor to those who make money by it. They are not the parties whose interests or wishes will control the public judgment upon this subject. Nor will the undue display of their resentment against a law which aims at the public good, because it interferes with their profits, tend to win public sympathy for them or enlist public opinion against the law. It will have rather the opposite effect. The welfare of the great mass of the community cannot be sacrificed to the interests of any class. The manufacturers of powder and cannon balls would doubtless be injured by the cessation of a war. But if they were to hold conventions, and adopt addresses and denounce the treaty of peace as an invasion of their rights, they would scarcely command public sympathy or promote the indefinite continuance of the war. The question of peace or war would be decided upon quite other grounds than their interests or alleged rights.

We cannot help thinking that by putting their own pecuniary *interests* so prominently forward, the Liquor Dealers are taking the most effectual course to defeat their own ends. The public cannot be argued or bullied into an anxiety to secure to them the privilege of selling liquor, if they are convinced that it is injurious to the great mass of the people. There is, doubtless, a great deal of discontent with the present law; but a very inconsiderable portion of it is due to sympathy with the Liquor Dealers who are to be affected by it. It grows out of apprehensions that it will be ineffectual—that it conflicts with settled principles of constitutional law—that its penalties and remedies are too stringent and severe to command public sympathy and support—and that it will, therefore, either be declared null by the Courts, or become a dead letter.

The Liquor Dealers will find that at every step they take—at every public demonstration they make—they lose ground. They will be weaker after their Convention than before. They must make up their minds to let this question, like all others, be decided on grounds of the public welfare, and not insist on their *right* to commit for profit what may be adjudged a public wrong.

A Vulgarism.

We published on Saturday a letter from JAMES B. CLAY, Esq., in reply to some injurious and untrue aspersions of the Louisville *Journal*, concerning his having sold the timber of his illustrious father's house at Ashland for his own profit. The reply was complete. He explained all the circumstances of the affair very satisfactorily, and showed conclusively that the charges against him were utterly untrue, and the offspring of either malice or ignorance. Every one on reading his explanation would come at once to this conclusion. But this could not satisfy him. So he appends to his letter the following:

> "Except what have been sold of these boxes and canes deposited with Mr. JOHN WILSON for sale, and for the purpose stated, the man who says I have sold one particle of the old timber of my father's, is *a liar and a villain—and I, before God, pronounce him to be so*."

Now what weight can this effusion of billingsgate add to Mr. CLAY's statements? Who does not see at once that it detracts essentially from their impressiveness, and converts what would otherwise have been a clear, calm, and therefore, weighty refutation of a calumny, into a mere ebullition of rhetorical bullyism. Yet this seems to be the favorite style of controversy in some sections and with certain persons. In Congress nothing is rarer than to hear a cool, clear exposure of an untruth,—it is always overlooked and spoilt by abusive epithets. This is a vulgarism which our public men should outgrow. It contrasts disgracefully with the style of debate in the British Parliament, where just as sharp things are said with tenfold effect, because without the shocking violation of good taste and common decency so habitual with us. Mr. CLAY, a gentleman of education and refinement, and, as he tells us, forty years old, ought to have known better than to fall into a style of writing which has nothing to redeem its vulgarity.

The Court of Claims.

The adjustment of pecuniary claims in behalf of private individuals against the Public Treasury has been found a very difficult subject of legislation in all Free Governments. In several of the European States, the nation is directly suable in the ordinary Courts of Justice in precisely the same way as any private person; and it has often been proposed to make our own General and State Governments liable to Civil process before the common tribunals. To this plan there are several objections, among which are:

First—The popular sympathy with claimants, whose demands have been rejected by the Government. This feeling is so strong and so universal, that even in those European countries, where the trial by Jury is allowed, it is very rare that the Government obtains a verdict against a claimant who makes out a tolerable show of a case; and in the United States, if the form of the pleadings in a suit where the Government is plaintiff is such as to admit of a set off, the defendant often succeeds in satisfying the Jury, upon very slight grounds, that the balance of the account is in his favor.

Secondly—A judgment against the General Government, or a sovereign State, would be nugatory, unless some means were provided of enforcing it, without the necessity of resorting to the Legislature for an appropriation. This difficulty might be remedied, so far as the *States* are concerned, but in the case of the Federal Government, the objection founded on the Federal Constitution is much more serious.

Thirdly—The expense and delay of legal proceedings in the United States Courts are such, that the necessity of resorting to them *would, in a large proportion of cases, operate* in practice as a complete bar to their prosecution, nor would this difficulty be removed by *the allowance of such costs as are recovered* by suitors in other civil processes. Very many of the claims against the General Government are small in amount, and they often arise at points remote from the capital, as well as from the permanent residence of the party who claims compensation for services performed or moneys expended in foreign countries, or distant parts of our own widely extended Territory. The establishing of such claims by the testimony receivable in ordinary courts of law between private parties, would involve an expenditure and a length of time, which would render a suit at law in very many cases a hopeless remedy.

Fourthly—A more important objection than either of the foregoing, with respect to the National Government at least, is the consideration that a large majority of the claims presented to the National Legislature are founded *on equities growing out of the relations between the Government and the people*, which have no analogy to the principles of common or statute law that determine pecuniary rights and liberties between private individuals; and the common law courts, therefore, are unsuitable tribunals for the adjudication of these claims, because they depend on principles unknown to the law with which those tribunals are conversant.

The equities in question constitute a new and special branch of public law, and claims founded on them can properly be made a subject of legal investigation only by boards familiarized by long experience and careful study with the nature of these equities, and the reasonable rules of evidence belonging to them.

On the other hand, the difficulties of the present system are practically hardly less formidable. So far as the qualifications of the tribunal are concerned, indeed, the members of Congress compose a very *competent* judicature; but the disposal of the numerous private claims which are presented to them would occupy a large proportion of the entire session, and it has always been found extremely difficult to induce members to give a patient investigation to questions so numerous, so intricate, and often so insignificant. Thus it constantly happens that many claims are never reported on; others, which receive the action of the Committees, are not reached on the calendar; and those which are passed on by Congress are often very imperfectly considered, and consequently unjustly decided.

The act of the last session of Congress, establishing a Court of Claims, is certainly a laudable attempt to provide a remedy for these evils; but so far as can be judged, it seems by no means likely to prove an efficient cure; and indeed the experiment may be said to have already failed before it has been tried.

There are two obvious objections to the law: the first, a want of precision in specifying the nature of the claims of which the Court is to have jurisdiction; the second, the failure to give any binding force and effect to the judgment of the Court, which, after all, leaves the claimant just where it found him. A favorable decision does not relieve him from the necessity of appealing to Congress for an appropriation; nor does an unfavorable one debar him from the right of petition. This latter objection, perhaps, necessarily attaches to *every* plan for transferring the examination of these questions from Congress to a Judicial Board, and it is not easy to see how, under our present Constitution, *full* effect could be given to the decision of such a Board without the intervention of Congress.

But whatever the merits or defects of the law may be, it is evident that no good purpose will be answered by the Court of Claims as now made up and organized.

The members of the Court are believed to be in the main sufficiently able and respectable men, and their selection so far, forms a creditable exception to the general character of the appointments of this Administration. *But the President*, with characteristic wisdom, made *special* qualifications, in this instance, a rule of exclusion. He determined *to appoint to the Court of Claims no person who had ever been a member of either branch of the National Legislature, or held any office under any of the Departments at Washington.* The *real motive* for the adoption of this rule was to dispose at once of a *large* class of importunate applicants, but the reason *assigned* was, that all persons who had been in Congress or in public life at the capital must have already made up their minds on many of the cases which would come before them. Doubtless this would be true with respect to some claims, and we may say, with equal truth, that there is no man out of Congress possessed of any qualifications for the post, who has not made up his mind upon the merits of some claim, or at least upon the principles by which some claims must be decided. The spirit of the President's rule fairly carried out, would exclude *professional lawyers from the Bench* of our Courts of law, because, if they have not formed and expressed opinions on the particular cases which may come before them, *they have at least been retained in like cases*, and are committed to one or another view of the principles involved in them.

As to the great mass of private claims, *the opinions of members of Congress* are founded upon a very hasty examination, and are, in general, by no means cherished with any such tenacity as to affect their judicial action upon them, upon a reëxamination under different circumstances and in a different capacity.

The effect of the President's rule has necessarily been to exclude from the Court the only class of persons whose habits, knowledge and experience, have given them the qualifications absolutely indispensable to the proper discharge of the duties created by the *law, and of this no person acquainted with* the general character of the claims upon which this tribunal must act, could desire *any better proof than the code of rules which* the Court of Claims has adopted. It is evident that the Judges have no conception of the peculiar equities growing out of the relations between the General Government and the people, and that they look upon *all* claims against the Government as questions of right depending upon the same principles, and provable by the same, and only the same evidence, as any ordinary demand between private persons in a Court of common law jurisdiction.

The course of proceeding and the forms of proof are assimilated, as far as possible, to those followed in Courts of law, or rather Chancery, except the *discovery*, by the oath of the defendant; and the expense and delay of obtaining a hearing and adjudication upon a claim will not be less than that of carrying a contested cause through any of the United States Circuit Courts; besides which, it is to be remembered that the successful complainant recovers no costs, and has still to undergo the chances of Congressional action, after having *litigated* his claim before the Court *at his own cost*, and with Government counsel to oppose him.

The Court is, in fact, but a Committee; its judgment is a mere report, and the proceedings before it have all the disadvantages of legal process, and nothing of the economy and convenience of action by a Congressional Committee.

Hitherto the claimant has needed no counsel but his own representative or some other friend in Congress; his testimony has been taken without fixed form, commission, notice or subpœna, and Congress has been content with any evidence, even without the formality of an oath, which, apart from legal rules, would be considered as reasonably sufficient to establish the facts.

Under the new law and the rules adopted in pursuance of it, the Court must be furnished with a full and minute *printed* statement of the case, and of all proceedings in Congress or before the Departments, if any, upon it, with numerous other particulars; all testimony must be taken by *commission* and upon *interrogatories*, and notice must be given to the Government Solicitor at the rate of one day for every twenty miles, for distances above 500 miles from Washington, (so that if testimony is to be taken in Europe or California, half a year's notice, upon the average, would be required;) no attorneys but those admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, or the highest Court of some State or territory, can appear before the Court, and *printed* briefs of the arguments must be furnished to the Court upon every hearing.

As we have already said, a large proportion of claims arise at points very distant from Washington, and the testimony must of course generally be taken at those points. In the case of a claim for services or moneys expended in Oregon, or in Europe, (to say nothing of more distant points,) or even in Texas or New-Mexico, how soon might the petitioner expect a hearing upon his case? A month would be consumed in preparing and presenting his petition and obtaining an order for a commission; six or eight months, at the very least, and in many cases a full year, would be required for notice and execution, and return of the commission, and two or three months for preparing and printing the briefs of claimant's counsel and the counter brief of the Government solicitor; and then, and *only* then, the case is to be entered on the trial docket, after which it waits its turn for argument. It is certainly not too much to say, that where testimony is to be taken at a distance of 3,500 miles from Washington, the case cannot *in general be even placed upon the docket*, to await its turn, in less than one year from the commencement of proceedings. In the mean time, a thousand cases, the testimony of which is at hand, will have taken precedence, and as *oral* arguments are to be heard on all, it will be found that for distant claimants the administration of justice in the British Court of Chancery is swift and cheap, in comparison with the delay and expense of proceedings in the Court of Claims.

As a mere local tribunal for the benefit and behoof of Government contractors for jobs in the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims may answer a convenient purpose, but it will in no respect satisfy the wants of the great *mass of Government creditors*, or the *sense* of justice of a people, who believe that a Government which can afford to be so generous *to its favorites*, ought to provide a prompt and economical remedy for those whose equitable demands against it have been defeated by the captious scruples of its accounting officers, or the imperfection of its laws.

Of the claims presented to Congress, very many have been rejected by the accounting *officers, not because they were thought unjust*, but because the law makes no provision for them; and many others have never been laid before the departments, because it was *well understood* that, however well convinced the accounting officers might be of their justice, they had no authority to allow them. There are cases where *legislation* is required, and there are classes of claims,—such for example as those for compensation for extraordinary services by salaried officers,—where *Congress has, perhaps wisely, declined* either to entrust the question of extra compensation to the departments, or to pass general laws on the subject, preferring to reserve these questions *for its own special consideration*.

Is the Court of Claims to take jurisdiction of such claims as these? And, if so, can it do otherwise than reject them, as not being *legal demands*? *Certainly Congress could* not have intended to impose the duty of determining *such* cases upon this Court, though the words of the act are perhaps broad enough to embrace them.

The Judges and solicitor of the Court were appointed and confirmed before the 4th of *March last. Their first meeting was held on* the 12th of July, and after two or three days spent in settling such questions as whether Mr. BADGER and Mr. CARLISLE, and Mr. COX, *were duly qualified to appear as attorneys* before this worshipful Court, their Honors are said to have adjourned to the middle of October, when it is hoped they will be ready to *begin to commence*. How many cases will they be prepared to report on at the commencement of the session, and at what cost to the unfortunate claimants; and how many other public creditors, who have in their pockets abundant *moral* evidence of the justice of their claims, will in the meantime have been virtually delayed until the incoming of another Administration, because the rules require them to have testimony taken under a commission upon a year's notice in South America, or the East Indies, or even in California? The next session of Congress, being the long one, will have abundant time for action on all private claims now pending, or for the elaboration of a more efficient system; and it is hoped that the new Legislature will commence its labors by abolishing this Committee of outsiders, and returning to a system which, although bad, is much better than Mr. BRODHEAD's substitute.

Tell it to the Marines.

We publish in another column a long letter from "an old Sergeant" of Marines, in relation to our remarks, a few days since, on young Americans going into the navy as common sailors. The old Sergeant deprecates our remarks as tending to bring discredit upon the service, though his own letter in a very remarkable manner justifies all that we said. The whole merits of the case lie in a very small compass, and, if the people could ever be instructed as to the management of the military departments of our government, we have not the least doubt that a radical and wholesome reform would immediately be effected, which would save us from the inevitable disasters of the "routine" system which have been inflicted upon England, since the commencement of the war on Russia. The truth is that our naval system is not materially different from that of England, the difference being in favor of the English; and, if we should ever be engaged in a war, it will either be immediately abandoned or we shall reap a plentiful harvest of disasters. If the Presidency were open only to a limited class of Government employés, who were put into the line of promotion in their boyhood without any special reference to their qualifications for the important post they would some day be called upon to fill, we imagine it would not be long before the system of President making was abolished. Every man would feel himself personally outraged who was not included in the class of embryo presidents. We all know that not more than one out of every two millions of citizens can ever reach the Presidency, yet we are all perfectly satisfied to know that we are not excluded from it by law or custom. But the Democratic principle of our Constitution which opens the road to preferment and the highest political offices to every citizen, is reversed in our navy; there they have a royal class, a legitimate aristocracy, among whom all the offices are distributed without any respect to personal merit, and solely because they belong to the order, while the rank and file, the lower orders, the workers, the bone and sinew, are excluded from office let their merits be what they may. This is the simple state of the matter, and no American who is not driven by his necessities, or his misconduct, should ever think of entering a service in which he must always be an underling. The late FENIMORE COOPER entertained similar sentiments on this subject, as, we believe, many officers of the Navy do, and published an able pamphlet recommending a change. There is now no such thing as an *esprit de corps* in our naval service among the crews, who are either foreigners or dissolute vagabonds, who, being outcasts from society, are unwilling to become underlings where they have no hope nor expectation of ever advancing in the world or bettering their condition.

That such an anomalous institution as our Navy should exist in democratic America, and form, in fact, the most important arm of our national defence, is so incredible a story that it should only be told to the marines, who have a proverbial capacity for swallowing tough yarns. It will be the duty *of some future LAYARD, and some future* writer of the TIMES, to appeal to the people of this country, by detailing the disasters *which such an anomalous state of things will* bring upon the nation, unless the good sense of the people should demand a reform in time to prevent them.

Street Sweeping Machines.

The *Journal of Commerce* published, a few days since, an immensely long list of names appended to a recommendation of the Street Sweeping Machines of Messrs. SMITH, SECKEL & Co., on account of the efficient service they have rendered in keeping the streets of *the lower Wards clean. It is said that the* great objection to the Street Sweeping Machines is, that they cannot vote, or rather will not be allowed to do so. But we hardly think *that any serious objections can be made to* them on that score, for they can do dirty work enough of another kind to satisfy the most inveterate party hack. For our own part, we *have not the least objection to the Machines*, of any kind; our position towards them is that of an armed neutrality. If they do their work well, they shall have our hearty praise and support; but if not, we shall treat them with as little deference as though they were voting, as well as sweeping machines. The only machines that can be used to advantage *in street-sweeping are shovels and* brooms, and though, to a certain extent, they may be exercised by horse-power, yet the chief reliance for cleanliness must be in those homely but useful articles in the hands of *human beings—voters or not, as the case may* be. If the machines have swept any part of our streets even tolerably clean we have *not had the satisfaction of seeing the localities* where they have been in operation; the streets in the lower part of the City which we daily walk through are very dirty; Fulton-street, for instance, that great thoroughfare, which has been recently paved with the Belgian blocks, and is in a very good condition for experimenting upon, is most unsightly with filth.

The proprietors of the machines have been awarded the contract for street-cleaning for the coming year, according to the requirements of the Charter; they have given competent bonds for the fulfillment of their contract, and the matter is now in the hands of Mr. EBLING, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. If the contract should at last be closed, we trust that there will be some power sufficiently discriminating and potent to cause the terms of the contract to be strictly enforced. All that we demand is that the streets be kept clean, let the contractors, or operators be machines or men.

Florence Nightingale.

NEWARK, N.J., Friday, July 20, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In one of your papers of this week, in answer to a correspondent, who inquires whether Miss NIGHTINGALE is a Roman Catholic or a Protestant, you state that she is a Unitarian. This is a mistake, and as such has been more than once corrected. Miss NIGHTINGALE is not a Roman, but an Anglo-Catholic, and as such, has been engaged in works of mercy in the *English* Church under the direction of the *Bishop of London*, before she went to Soutari.

As I am sure that nothing would grieve her more that to have your statement credited, and as we all delight to honor her, I beg that you will give this denial prominence in your columns.

A SUBSCRIBER.

A gentleman now in this country, who was an intimate friend of the family, sends us the following note in reference to this matter, which we publish as a reply to the above:

"Mr. and Mrs. NIGHTINGALE, Miss NIGHTINGALE, the eldest sister of FLORENCE, and FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE herself, are Unitarians, even severe and strict Unitarians. Mrs. NIGHTINGALE, from whom FLORENCE has chiefly derived the self-sacrificing beauty of character which has borne her to the East, is a sister of Mr. NICHOLSON, of Waverley Abbey, Swires, a strict Unitarian. Mr. BONHAM CARTER, her cousin, M. P. for Winchester, is the only member of the family who has conformed to the Church of England. There can be no mistake about her religion, as the writer of this has spoken many times to her on these subjects, and the family are remarkable for adhering to their faith, under the severe trial to which the strong prejudice against Unitarians among the higher classes of England constantly exposed them. When at Holmsly Park, their seat in Hampshire, owing to the absence of a Unitarian Church, they attended the service of the Church of England, and doubtless FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE took part in all the benevolent societies of the parish, which may have led to a mistake as to her convictions; but, though tolerant in the widest and broadest sense, they are, in conviction and profession, Unitarians. The NIGHTINGALES live but a few miles from Lord PALMERSTON's, and the two families have been for years on terms of most affectionate intimacy."

Republican Convention.

The call for a Republican Convention published last week, directed the holding of County Conventions to appoint Delegates on the 15th of August. This was stricken out in Committee and should not have appeared. Delegates are to be appointed as may be found most convenient in the several Districts.

☞ MARTIN RUSSELL, Mayor of South Troy, in his opinion on the Prohibitory Liquor Law, says: "From a full view of the act in question, I am constrained as a Magistrate and jurist to pronounce the law unjust, arbitrary and unconstitutional."

Dr. HYNDSHAW, of Plainfield, was nearly kicked to death by a vicious horse on Friday. He was picked up insensible and for several minutes it was supposed he was dead. The wounds were in the head and abdomen.

Scientific Associations.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science has its ninth meeting at Providence, R. I., to commence Aug. 15, and to hold about a week.

The Local Committee have made arrangements by which members of the Association will receive return tickets free, on the following lines of conveyance, viz.: Boston and Providence Railroad; Providence and Worcester Railroad; Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad; route from *New-York to Providence via Stonington*; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

A curious notice has been given to the members of the Association, to the effect that the volume *of Cleveland Proceedings has been printed*, except the matter furnished by the Permanent Secretary. This material has been withheld, because on examination the volume appeared to be filled with so many and so gross errors of the press, that its publication would disgrace the Association. It has been concluded, therefore, to delay the distribution of the Cleveland Proceedings among the members until the meeting of the Association at Providence, in order that a decision may be had *on the question, whether to reprint it at the ex*pense of the Association, or distribute it in its present discreditable condition.

The volume of Washington Proceedings is ready for delivery, and will be furnished to those members who have paid the assessment of three dollars for the Washington meeting.

Take Out the Children.

This is a capital time to take children out of the City. Thoughtful parents will read the Mortality Table, and see why. For winter, the City seldom is more wholesome and sweet. But when the heated term and swill milk combine to take the *lives of the little ones, they who can are foolish if* they do not hurry the children to quarters where the milk is secreted by cows fed on green pastures—not in distillery slop-yards—where there is no E. M. to roast humanity alive. We should do justice *to the weather, however.* Yesterday—of course it cannot last, and should be accepted only as a season to get the little bibs and tuckers ready for removal—yesterday was as delightful a day as ever dawned in any city or farmland from Australia *to Melville Island*, and umbrellas were unnecessary—overcoats and furs were alike out of place. It was such weather as Agur might have prayed for—"Give me neither a hot day nor a cold one;" it was "cool as a cucumber," "warm as a mitten," and the air was so fresh and inspiring that bad odors and unsavory smells seemed ashamed to dilute it. We must remember, however, that we are nearing the end of July—when the thermometer is sure to "get high." Out into the country with your little folks, then, to breathe fresh air perpetually, to smell the odor of turf and see lowering that do not have to associate with metropolitan sins to reach them;—if possible, get so far into the country as where the *girls wear frocks and not always dresses*, and the boys trowsers on week days, though on Sundays they may call them pantaloons,—where, in short, the *girls* are not ladies till they put on "long dresses," and there are such things known as boys.

City Mortality.

The City Inspector reports 591 deaths in this City during the past week. This is an increase of 94 on the mortality of the previous week. Of the whole, nearly one-fourth were children under 10 years. Three cases of cholera and 4 of small-pox are reported. There was only 8 deaths by drowning, and 4 by suicide, and 8 by sun-stroke. Diarrhea and dysentery are quite prevalent. The nativity table gives 432 natives of the United States, 81 of Ireland, 36 of Germany, and 9 of England. The number of deaths in the City for the corresponding week of last year, was 915. This fact sufficiently shows the general healthfulness of the City—the fact that the deaths during the week were 314 less than the corresponding week of last year.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use pills, cholagogues, and mixtures, sold as Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

Better buy a sixpence worth of poison of an honest apothecary, than to pay a dollar for the same made into a "pill" or a "mixture," and remember that the only Fever and Ague Remedy in the market that is free from noxious and poisonous drugs, is "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA;" and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 185 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO.; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and druggists generally.

WHEN THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE HAD engrossed the public attention, by her magnificent singing, every village and street was honored in sponsor JENNY LIND. So, the reputation of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague, and the certainty of its operation, together with its mildness and lack of odor and taste, has suddenly started into circulation [illegible] of remedies that had been hitherto without any character.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No. 242 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S. PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the [illegible], and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Indelible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM, so well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

PRINTED LAWNS AT 6¼ CENTS A YARD.—ON MONDAY we will offer another large lot of fine Printed Lawns at 6d. Also, two cases French Jaconets at 1s., worth 2s. 6d. Also, 300 Printed Cashmere Shawls at 10s., worth $3. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.—THE LARGEST stock and greatest variety of Traveling Trunks, &c., in the Union, at the lowest retail prices, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, (under Howard Hotel.) CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

CORN FARINA, CORN FARINA.—WHICH FOR cheapness, delicacy and nutriment as an article of food and [illegible] is unequalled. Prepared and sold by BENGEL & HOLMAN, Washington Mills, No. 215 Centre-st., near Grand.

TO SEA BATHERS.—WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A large stock of goods suitable for bathing dresses, which we are now selling at great bargains. Also, Mantilla Netting of various colors. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

SILKS SILKS AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.—We will offer on MONDAY, July 23, four cases of rich Plain and Striped Silks at 50c. per yard, worth 85c. Also, rich Black Silks at great bargains. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR Semi Weekly sale of stocks and bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pulliasses, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankets and Comfortables, at No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. H. WILLARD, Agent.

BAREGE ROBES FROM $4 TO $10.—JUST RECEIVED, 200 rich Barege Robes, which we will open on MONDAY, July 23. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try him. Nos. 23 and 25 Frankfort-st.

LONG ISLAND.

Weekly Mortality in Brooklyn.

The number of deaths in this city for the week ending July 21, were: Males, 54; Females, 60; Adults, 40; Minors, 88. Total, 114.

Diseases.—Apoplexy, 2; atrophy, 1; cancer, 1; casualty, 1; cholera infantum, 28; cholera morbus, 1; congestion of brain, 3; congestion of lungs, 1; consumption, 10; convulsions, 7; debility, 3; diarrhea, 8; dropsy in head, 10; drowned, 1; dysentery, 1; erysipelas, 1; heart disease, 1; hemorrhage of stomach, 1; inflammation of brain, 1; inflammation of bowels, 2; inflammation of kidneys, 1; inflammation of liver, 1; inflammation of lungs, 3; inflammation uterine, 6; malformation, 1; marasmus, 11; measles, 2; mortification, 1; old age, 1; palsy, 2; premature birth, 2; rheumatism, 1; small pox, 1; spine, 1; stillborn, 9; sun-stroke, 1; teething, 2. Total, 114.

Fire.

An alarm of fire was caused in the First District on Saturday evening, by a slight burning in Wm. H. Hardford's oil cloth garment manufactory, in Water street near Main. The fire was extinguished without causing material damage. In returning from the fire the members of Engine Companies Nos. 3 and 4 got into a difficulty, but were separated by the demand District Police before anything serious resulted.

Arrests for Drunkenness.

The Police of the different districts of the old City of Brooklyn made the following arrests for intoxication on Saturday night and Sunday morning: The First District, 2; Second District, 4; Third District, 6; Fourth District, 2. Total, 14. On Saturday, the whole number of drunken cases disposed of by the Justices was seven.

Camphene Lamp Explosion.

A woman, named Sarah Oline, residing in Graham-avenue, near Park avenue, met with a serious accident on Friday night about 11 o'clock, by the explosion of a camphene lamp. She was burned in a shocking manner, and died from the effects on Saturday night. She was a widow, and leaves a family of eight children.

Accident.

Car No. 63 of the Hamilton-avenue Railroad line came in collision with a horse and wagon on Friday last near Clinton-street. Mr. and Mrs. Herman, residing in Jersey City, were in the wagon, and were thrown out and seriously injured, and the wagon was smashed to pieces. The car was slightly damaged.

Sloop Struck by Lightning.

The sloop *Eliza Jane*, lying on the ways at the foot of F-street, Green Point, was struck by lightning during the storm on Friday afternoon. The masts were shivered in pieces, and the hull of the vessel was slightly damaged.

Larceny.

A boy named John York, was arrested on Saturday by officer Brown, of the First District police, charged with attempting to rob the money till in Mr. Anderson's bakery in Atlantic street. He was committed by Justice Smith to answer.

Mad Dog.

Officer Forester, of the Sixth District Police, shot a mad dog on Saturday, at the corner of Leonard-street and Montrose-avenue.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Alluding to the recent melancholy death of J. B. Bucknall Estcourt, Adjutant General of the British forces in the Crimea, the Boston *Daily Evening Transcript* says:

"It may not be generally known to our readers that General Estcourt was one of the British officers by whom the boundary line was marked out under the Ashburton Treaty. While executing this commission, he resided for a considerable part of more than one Winter at Washington, and became known to many of our public men and military officers. A more agreeable and estimable gentleman has rarely visited our Capital from any country. He was full of intelligence and information, free from everything of the vanity or the roughness which military service sometimes engenders, and altogether as fine a model of a Christian soldier as the army of any nation on earth could present. His charming address made friends for him wherever he went, and not a few American hearts will sympathize deeply with his devoted wife, (who followed him to the Crimea, as she did to America,) in the sad blow which has deprived her of her gallant and accomplished husband. After his return from the United States, General Estcourt was for some time a member of the House of Commons."

At about 10 o'clock last Tuesday night the steamer *City of Hartford*, while on her way from New-York to this city, and within about eighteen miles of Saybrook light, ran into the schooner *E. F. Brainard*, from Portland for New-York, laden with stone. The steamer's bow struck the schooner's stern, carrying away the rudder and damaging the stern somewhat. It appears that the accident was owing to two causes, of which if either one had been wanting, this result would not have occurred. The schooner showed no light and attempted to run across the steamer's bows. The strong light from the steamer's front lantern revealed the schooner, just in time to allow the engines to be reversed and the boat's speed to be checked, so that the result was only the loss of the stern of the schooner instead of her being struck in the centre and run down, as she would have been had she not been discovered. The hands on board the schooner were apparently asleep when the accident occurred, and being a good deal frightened at the shock, were about to leap overboard; but Captain Mills promptly reassured them, and took the damaged vessel in tow. She was brought as far back as Saybrook, where another steamer took her in charge, and she will probably be unloaded at Essex.

The Pittsburg *Journal* of the 17th says: "Officer Dougherty on Saturday arrested a woman named Margaret Gallagher *alias* Le Pugh, and a man named Edward Hays, charged with procuring an abortion upon the body of a young woman named Harriet Jones. They had a hearing yesterday, when Dr. C. M. Finch testified that on the 6th of May he attended Miss Jones in a professional capacity; she was delivered of a dead child; saw the defendants together when speaking about his bill, and Edwards said he had paid all the money he intended to. From her appearance it was evident she had been subjected to a course of treatment to procure an abortion. She was at that time in Mad. Le Pugh's house. The defendants were committed."

While traveling in Iowa, Charles Sumner was run away with by an unruly horse in a buggy, and thrown with the vehicle in a common wreck against a fence, the resulting consequences being the severe bruising of one of the Senator's legs and the crushing of one of his toes. He was at Chicago, 16th, lame, but well, and was to finish up his journeyings in the West with Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and the straits of Mackinaw, when he will retire into Berkshire for a brief visit. He wanted to go to Kansas, but his St. Louis friends assured him he would "catch tar and feathers," if he went there, and had best keep clear of Stringfellow's bandits, which he did.

Mr. F. Ezell, of Talbot County, Ga., writing to the *Spartan Press*, says that a favorite dog of his died suddenly, recently, and suspecting that he was poisoned, he made a *post mortem* examination. To his astonishment, he found concealed in his heart a worm measuring forty inches, and as large as a man's little finger. There were about twelve inches of the worm out of the heart, while the other part of it was in his heart, tied in four or five hard knots. The part of the worm that was out of the heart extended down to the liver, which appeared to be soft and very much eaten.

In reply to a statement that Matt Ward, the murderer, was in New-Orleans, driving fine horses and enjoying all the comforts of life usually extended to gentlemen, a correspondent of the New-York *Observer* says, that on the contrary, while he was stopping "at the St. Charles Hotel last Winter, at the balls, every lady who knew who he was refused his hand in dancing, and no father or brother would introduce him to their relatives. He is considered a murderer and an outcast, with the mark of Cain branded on his brow."

Early on Tuesday evening about 70 feet of the massive granite wall enclosing the Charlestown Navy-Yard, on Chelsea-street, near the engine house of the ropewalk, fell down with a concussion resembling a miniature earthquake. An apprentice, who was closing the iron shutters of the ropewalk at the time, narrowly escaped being crushed to death. The underpinning of the wall is very weak, being composed of small stones, while the wall is of heavy granite. One or two hundred feet more is said to be in a dangerous condition, and has been temporarily shored up by large timbers.

In Wisconsin the fields give promise of a most abundant harvest. Corn is rather backward, and "sod" corn especially is quite small; but there is ample time yet, with favorable weather, for a large yield. Wheat is nearly ready for the reaper. Oats are also coming forward finely. Potatoes look well. The breadth of grain sown is much wider than we have heretofore noticed. Never was there a better prospect that "the garners" of the people will be full to overflowing.

The Troy *Daily Budget* of the 18th, alluding to the "veiled murderess," says: "We are told that a lady who was well acquainted with Miss Charlotte Wood, called at the jail yesterday, and recognized Mrs. Robinson as the person she formerly knew as Miss W. She expressed herself as having no doubt at all of the identity. Other ladies who knew Miss W. are less positive in their opinions on this point."

In the trial of Count Kabinski and others at Boston on a charge of violating the Neutrality laws, the story of men being induced to ship for Halifax with the understanding that they were going to work on the Railroad, is confirmed by all the recruits. It appears that most of them were engaged by a man named Hassler, at No. 109 South-street, New-York.

Figs can be grown and dried in Alabama, which in two years' time, the Mobile *Advertiser* says, will equal if not surpass the imported qualities. A specimen of the home growth is pronounced by the *Advertiser* to have been perfectly sound, and though their flavor resembled that of foreign fruit, it was infinitely superior, more delicate, and entirely without their occasional soapy taste.

A correspondent writes to the *National Intelligencer* that the former Minister of Spain, at Washington, M. Calderon de la Barca, is now living quietly and comfortably with his family at Neuilly, in the immediate neighborhood of Paris. He is devoting himself to literary pursuits, and abstains from politics entirely.

A man at Cleves, Ohio, was lately stung by a locust. The effects are similar to those produced by the bite of a mad dog; the man has fits so violent that it takes five or six men to hold him in bed, and he has bitten his tongue into strings.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Republican* says that the "wild men of Borneo," which were exhibited last Spring at various places in the country, and this city among the number, are natives of this country, and several years ago lived in Bristol, Conn.

A large mastiff dog was carried over the Genesee Falls at Rochester on Tuesday. He emerged in safety, and was very soon seen wagging his tail on the flats, in exultation.

The King of Prussia is better, and the King of Denmark is almost well.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ The Suburban Home Association.—Have purchased 150 beautiful Building plots, situated in the town of Newtown, on the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, (within 100 yards of the Depôt,) which are to be disposed of to members at $75 each, payable in small weekly or monthly installments, thus affording to all an opportunity to secure an eligible suburban residence, convenient to the City at a small cost.

PUBLIC MEETINGS are held every MONDAY EVENING, at No. 161 Bowery, where full particulars of the enterprise may be obtained, or by application to ARTHUR MURPHY, No. 138 Laurens-st., or THOS. EDGERLY, No. 113 Nassau-st., *Organ* Office.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, at the rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. An essay will be read by Prof. HOWARD CROSBY. Young men generally, and others friendly to the Association, are cordially invited to be present. A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

☞ Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 182 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

H. B. K.—A letter of great importance to you is in the hands of Mrs. B. If you send for it, do so by order in your own hand-writing. An interview is much desired.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs. HUTCHINGS, New-Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the instructors of this institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS.—The board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $180 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N. Porter, Hon. R. S. Baldwin, A. R. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Owego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. H. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; S. I. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Circulars may be obtained of A. Mervin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 83 Crown-st., New-Haven.

SMITHVILLE SEMINARY.—This Institution is located at North Scituate, R. I., about nine miles from Providence. The Fall Term begins August 20. The establishment consists of three noble buildings, built and finished at a cost of over $20,000. It contains both a male and female department, with a full board of experienced and efficient Instructors in the English, Classical and Ornamental branches. Pupils from abroad are under the immediate care of the Teachers, and enjoy, as far as possible, the social and moral influences of a well regulated household. Expenses very moderate. For Catalogues, or further information, call at No. 216 Pearl-st., or address the Principal, S. P. COBURN.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 9 9th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 60 Wall-st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 20 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 3.

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NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, such as

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Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

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NEW TURNIP SEED—Of the following approved varieties, now in season for planting:

Red-top Strap Leaf,
White Flat Dutch,
Large White Flat,
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White Ruta Baga,
Yellow Stone,
Yellow Finland,
Yellow Aberdeen,
Yellow Swedish or Ruta Baga,

in quantities to suit purchasers, at fair prices.

Also, the following seasonable seeds: Early Peas, of sorts; Cabbage, Cucumbers for Pickles, Endive Summer and Fall Radishes of sorts, Corn Salad or Fetticus, Lettuce in varieties, Mushroom Spawn, Broad-leaved and Prickly Spinach, Siberian Kale, &c.

J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st.

HARRISON'S MAGNOLIA TABLET AND BALLS.—A beautiful snow white preparation for the face, perfectly harmless and beautifying to the skin. Let the ugly become handsome, and the homely beautiful. Buy it at wholesale of H. HAVILAND, No. 21 John-st., and at retail at F. O'REILLY, No. 103 Avenue D, who sells also that exquisitely fine article for the nursery, HARRISON'S TOILET POWDER.

THE SUBSCRIBER SELLS COMFORTABLE AND RELIABLE BATHING BOUYANTS, for 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 50, according to finish; will be forwarded to order, stating for adults, youths or children. WILLIAM CORBINER, Life Preserver Manufacturer, No. 142 Avenue A. N. B.—Orders may be left at No. 8 Peck-slip.

WM. N. DUNNELL'S GENERAL ENGRAVING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 135 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York. Orders received by mail for wedding and visiting cards and every variety of engraving and printing. Door and number plates, &c. WM. N. DUNNELL, No. 135 Broadway.

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IRON ORE.—300 tons 60 per cent. Magnetic Iron Ore for sale at Tree Office, New-York & H. R. R. Co., No. 1 Centre-st.

ICE.—Two thousand tons Catskill Creek Ice, excellent quality, for sale by FRED. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, who have the best of City reference. One as cook, and to do the washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; will take $8 a month in this City or Brooklyn; or as general housemaid in a small family; is fully competent. The other is a good chambermaid and nurse; will assist in the washing and ironing or waiting. Excellent City reference; wages $6. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st., or send a note.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English girl as seamstress and who understands dressmaking, and would be willing to do light chamberwork. Has no objection to the country or to travel with a lady. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 247 1st-av., near 15th-st. Can be seen for 3 days.

AN IMPORTANT MERCANTILE AGENCY WEST.—If sufficient inducement be offered, the services of a highly competent middle aged man, formerly from New-England, but now residing in the West, can be secured by one or more houses or individuals, to act in the capacity of traveling agent for the purchase of property in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, the collection of debts, the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, (intoxicating drinks excepted;) the looking up of lands and reporting their true situation, and, as nearly as possible, their value; the looking into claims to lands disputed or doubtful; and the looking up and adjusting of what are denominated "bad debts," in which he has had much experience, and for the accomplishment of which he possesses a happy faculty. Further information may be had by calling at Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, or a personal interview be had by addressing BENNETT, Box No. 1,636 Lower Post-Office.

STEWARD WANTED.—A steward is wanted to take charge of the Refectory connected with the Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., early in September next. The applicant must be a man of unexceptionable moral and religious character, and competent to conduct a large and genteel boarding-house, the female head of the family a good housekeeper. A large vegetable garden is connected with the property, and if the applicant is competent to conduct this, it will be a source of much profit to him. Applications accompanied with references, may be made to Rev. D. V. McLEAN, D. D., President of the College, Easton, Penn. The situation is very desirable.

PRINCIPAL WANTED FOR A BOARDING SCHOOL NEAR THE CITY.—The successful applicant must be a man of experience and undoubted ability as a teacher and manager. To such an one an exceedingly rare chance will be offered. Address, with real name and residence, W., *Times* Office.

MUSIC.—A young lady, fully competent, wishes a situation as teacher of the Piano-forte in an educational institution. For references, &c., address M., Box No. 3,521, Post-Office, New-York.

BOY WANTED—In an importing house, 14 or 15 years of age. Apply after 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 39 Pine st., first floor.

SERVANTS.—Female help of all kinds, for City and country, may be had at the office, No. 113 4th av., one door from Troy st. A large number of the first-class are now waiting for situations; well recommended, and will go for low wages. Also, a number of young girls.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a first-class dry goods jobbing house, which has a good case, short time and prompt six months trade. Address Box No. 7 Post-Office.

YOUNG MEN WANTED.—Two or three active, intelligent young men to solicit orders for our elegantly illustrated standard works. Commissions liberal. No capital required, but reference necessary. Apply to MARTIN & JOHNSON, No. 27 Beekman-st., up stairs.

FARM LABORERS, FEMALE DOMESTICS, &c., may be engaged at the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich st. Fees on only at the other offices, No. 13 Astor-place and No. 3 Sands st., Brooklyn.

CHRISTIAN HOME for female servants, on 29th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Governesses, housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution. A French nurse and seamstress waiting for an engagement.

MANTILLA AND CLOAK CUTTER WANTED—Of taste and experience, to do the cutting for a large establishment. Satisfactory references as to capability will be required. Apply at No. 30 Chambers-st., up stairs.

287 BROADWAY, corner of Reade-st., at MORRIS & CONNERT'S, can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish girls for hotels, boarding houses and private families; also, porters, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the Branch Office No. 108 Greenwich-st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a Clothing Store; must come well recommended. Apply to No. 1 James slip.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A pleasant unfurnished room is wanted, in the vicinity of Myrtle and Fulton avs., Brooklyn, east of Court-st., by a gentleman and wife; second floor and full board for both; possession about 1st September, or sooner, if required. Address, stating terms, HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—By a young gentleman and lady, from about the first of October, in a pleasant family where there are no other boarders. Good accommodation (furnished or unfurnished,) as also a good table desired. Breakfast would be required as early as 6½ in Summer, and 7 A. M. in Winter, promptly; tea quite late. Location preferred near Wall-st. Ferry. All communications confidential. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,201 Post-Office, New-York.

CARD.—My new Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Chambers st., branch of my William and Beaver sts. establishment, will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7. To my old friends I take this opportunity to offer my grateful acknowledgments for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public my thanks for their patronage, assuring both that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuation of that favor heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me. LORENZO DELMONICO.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1855.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF THOMAS HARRISON—The livery business of Harrison & Fleet is now offered for sale cheap, with the lease of the stables Nos. 19 and 21 Roosevelt st., consisting of horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, &c.; one of the best stands for the business in the City of New-York, and one of the best chances to go in the business. Apply on the premises to JONATHAN G. FLEET.

$4,000.—THE BARGAIN OF BARGAINS.—Business, manufacturing character, exclusive and genteel, profits 300 per cent., demand unlimited.—One half interest in this splendid business with a valuable contract amounting to over $3,000, together with tools, stock, &c., may be had for $4,000 cash, as the proprietor cannot attend to it. Apply to THOMAS & SIMES, No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York.

STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE AND STORE TO LET.—It being located in one of the best thoroughfares in the City for country or City trade, which can be increased to any extent. To those wanting to engage in a safe, profitable and pleasant business, with a capital of $3,000 or $6,000, the above offers a good opportunity. By addressing JONES, *Times* Office, particulars will be given.

$1,800.—CLOTHING STORE FOR SALE.—Location down-town and one of the best in the City. $4,000 a year can be made over expenses. This opportunity occurs through the illness of the proprietor. Apply to G. W. SIMERS, No. 299 Broadway, Room No. 10.

JEWELRY STORE FOR SALE—With fixtures, lease and good will, in a good location and well established. A rare chance for a practical man as the jobbing will pay the expenses. Will be sold with or without the stock. Apply on the premises, No. 214 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PARTNER WANTED—In the stationery business; a young man with a small cash capital may find an opportunity to engage in a thriving business already established, and having good connections. Address PARTNER, with name and residence, at the office of this paper.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons, who, on the night of the 19th inst., feloniously entered and destroyed a portion of the machinery, and did other damage to the premises occupied by D. JACKSON & SON, known as the Empire Mill in 25th-st., east of 1st-av. LANE & MAUGAND, Nos. 92 and 94 Broad-st.

New-York, July 21, 1855.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes, Second hand Pianos from $50 to $150 each. New instruments from $190 to $1,000; all instruments are full warranted in every respect. A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s World Renowned Melodions. Also, the much admired Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture.

Pianos and Melodions to let. Prices lower than any other establishments. ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 433 & 435 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

SPLENDID PIANO-FORTE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—For sale a beautiful 7 octave Piano-Forte, is new and in good order; made and warranted by one of the best City makers; has iron frame, and is inlaid with pearl. Will be sold for $60 less than cost price, if applied for immediately, at No. 136 Waverley place, late Factory-st.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public, at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 709 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. PIERSON & SONS' PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 163 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Phil.; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston.

WIRE ROPE.—Of every size, strength and degree of durability from 1 inch diameter upwards, for hoisting, staying, &c. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK. MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COMPANION: SHOWING THE WHOLE ORIGIN AND MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE AND THE CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY. BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE, Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the felicities, and avoiding the infelicities of married life.

Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail. Address W. F. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON TUESDAY THE 24TH INSTANT. NEW HOPE, OR, THE RESCUE. A TALE OF THE GREAT KANAWHA.

"New Hope" is a brilliant and vivid picture of life in Western Virginia, vigorous in its conception, graphic and spirited in its descriptions and incidents, and exceedingly interesting as a story. In the delineation of character, it manifests ability and knowledge of human nature, and extensive acquaintance with Western life. The peculiar charm of the work is its free, dashing style, and its happy admixture of stirring adventure, with humorous incident.

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NEW-YORK, July, 1855.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN WILEY, Bookseller, Publisher, and Importer, has removed to No. 351 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts. (American Institute building,) where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of STANDARD, MISCELLANEOUS AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS, &c.

J. W. will give particular attention to the importation of Foreign Books, either by the quantity or single volume. Catalogues of valuable and rare second-hand books, received regularly from England by the steamers, and furnished gratuitously to all who may desire them.

BROOKLYN DAILY SIGNAL.—The first number of this new evening penny paper, will be published THIS DAY, July 23. Carriers, canvassers, news venders and others interested, are requested to call at the office, No. 121 Fulton-st., cor. Nassau-st., at an early hour. VAN VECHTEN, SMITH & CO., Proprietors.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—Bible Presentation to Amity Lodge No. 12, at Bleecker Buildings, corner Morton st., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Revs. R. G. Dickson, T. Walsh, (editor of the *Watchman*,) and S. Robinson, Nathan Niesby, Esq., and Dr. Fox. Tickets 25 cents; can be had at the door. JAMES McKENLEY, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The monthly meeting of the friends of Temperance in the XVIIIth Ward, will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING at Demilt Dispensary. Addresses by Ira Buckman, J. V. Brooks and other gentlemen. All friends of Temperance are invited to attend.

YALE COLLEGE. MEETING OF THE CLASS OF 1845.—The class of 1845 will celebrate their decennial anniversary on WEDNESDAY, July 25. The hour and place of meeting will be settled at a preliminary gathering, to be held at the College Library, on TUESDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. EDWARD OLMSTEAD, Secretary.

FOR THE WEST.—The Minnesota Association will meet at Union Buildings No. 165 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. All who desire the best land at $1 25 per acre, and on three years' credit are invited to attend. Interesting addresses may be expected.

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CLOSING SALE OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS—BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 46 Canal-st., near Mercer st., will offer THIS MORNING their entire stock of CHINA AND FOULARD SILKS, STRIPES AND PLAIDS at 50 per yard.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMINENT FRENCH TRAGEDIENNE RACHEL will make her first appearance on the day of her arrival, at the METROPOLITAN THEATRE, New-York. General Office, No. 40 Wall-st., room No. 22.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—ON MONDAY EVENING, July 23, 1855, GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, offered to DONNA VALERY GOMEZ, Prima Donna Assoluta, from the Royal Opera, Madrid; Cairo Paris, Venice; La Fenice, Genoa, Royal Theatre, Brussels; &c., &c., and recently in Castle Garden, New York, where she introduced the new Opera "Louisa Miller," of Verdi, with great success.

Donna Valery Gomez, on this grand occasion, will be assisted by Signorina Vestvali, the well known and distinguished contralto, and by many others—the most distinguished stars of New-York—who have kindly volunteered their services on this grand occasion.

Sale of tickets will commence on the 16th July, at 9 A. M., at WM. HALL & SON'S, and others.

Admission only $1. No extra charge for reserved seats, which must be procured in advance. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Musical Festival to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. No postponement on account of weather.

Assisted by Signorina VESTVALI, Contralto; Signor LOUIS ROCCO, the renowned and favorite Basso-buffo; OLE BULL, the famous Violinist, is also expected; Monsieur MARTIN LUZORN, the celebrated Pianist and Composer, his first appearance in New-York, and many others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—PYNE & HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA NIGHTS, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. MR. BURTON'S NIGHTS, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Great and triumphant success of THE PYNE AND HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

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Zerlina....................Miss Louisa Pyne
Lord Allcash, Mr. Horncastle | Lady Allcash....Miss Pyne
Lorenzo.......Mr. Holman | Giacomo.......Mr. Borrani
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Doors open at 7 o'clock. Overture commences at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

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Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Dernière représentation de la compagnie Française ce soir lundi 23 Juillet, 1855. Pour les représentations de la VIE DE BOHEME, par une compagnie pour les [illegible]. Le Lyre dans laquelle paraîtront Messrs. Leon Peter, Gravere, Edgard, Octave, Thibaut, Prosper; Mme. Albert, Odo le, Alexandrine, Clementine &c. Les portes ouvriront à 7½ et commenceront à 8. Les billets seront en vente [illegible] bureau. Voir pour les détails l'affiche et [illegible] du jour.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—THIS EVENING, July 23, will be presented the Drama of PADDY CAREY. After which PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE. To be followed by RECOLLECTIONS OF O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES. To conclude with the 1st act of IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.

BARNUM'S GALLERY OF AMERICAN BEAUTY.—$5,000 IN PREMIUMS TO THE HANDSOMEST LADIES.—The subscriber will give premiums of $1,000, $500, $300, $200, and of $100 to each of a hundred of $50 to the handsomest ladies in America, of every sixteen years, married or single. To determine this he asks the loan for a few months of photographs or daguerreotypes of beautiful women from all parts of the United States and Canada, with or without the names. These likenesses will be placed in the American Museum till the 15th of October next, and the public will decide by ballot who are entitled to the premiums. The likenesses which are first received will always be exhibited in the most favorable light, &c. The ten portraits that receive the highest premiums will be engraved in the French "World's Book of Beauty." Circulars, giving full particulars, (which it is absolutely necessary that every competitor should understand,) may be obtained at the American Museum, New-York. P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The celebrated WHITE NEGRO ALBINO FAMILY, AFTERNOON AND EVENING. MONDAY, July 23. Afternoon at 3 o'clock. Overtures, [illegible]. After which, the favorite piece of [illegible]. Evening at 7½ o'clock, Grand Drama, &c. To conclude with the original drollery of DAMON AND PYTHIAS. THE BEARDED INFANT within no time, THREE SEASONED LADY, the DWARF LADY, the LIVING OURANG OUTANG, [illegible] to be seen at the same time. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Managers announce that they have made arrangements to hold this Exhibition in the CRYSTAL PALACE, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of October next.

This magnificent and spacious building will be opened for the reception of articles from Thursday, the 27th of September until Tuesday, the 2d of October. Heavy Machinery and articles from a distance can be stored in the Palace from the 15th of September.

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The Managers would impress upon Exhibitors the necessity of giving immediate notice of the space required for the proper display of the articles they intend to exhibit.

Circulars, containing full particulars can be had on application at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway.

Communications addressed to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, will meet with immediate attention.

By order of the Managers. EDWIN SMITH, Chairman.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.—MRS. GEORGIANA R. STUART, of New-York, will give a Vocal and Instrumental Concert at Brewster's Hall, New Haven, Conn., on TUESDAY EVENING next, assisted by the following distinguished artists: Miss ANN GRISWOLD, MR. F. I. FREW, Flute, MR. W. BABCOCK, of Hartford, Pianist, GEORGE ANDREWS, Conductor. Tickets fifty cents each, to be obtained at the music stores and at the door.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA.—The Monarch of the Forest, whose size has never been equaled, will be on exhibition for a short time at the CRYSTAL PALACE, previous to its departure for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England. Its height was 363 feet, its diameter 31 feet, or over 90 feet in circumference. The Mammoth Tree's Tusk, and a vast collection of other curiosities will be on exhibition. Hours from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

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PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.—Letter from an Old Sergeant.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I hope you will grant me the liberty of saying through the columns of your paper, that notwithstanding the respect I am always disposed to pay to your opinions, I nevertheless felt somewhat [illegible] your remarks in the "[illegible] of Young Americans." Although it is now forty-two years since I entered a branch of the Naval service, as a private soldier, the idea has never for a moment troubled my head or my heart, that in doing so I had degraded myself, or that it was a "discredit" to me in the "outset," to have made an offering of "the substance of my youth" in an "inferior position," to the defence of my country. And, Sir, I have also yet to learn, that in the fifteen years' services which followed, that "outset in an inferior position," I was in any manner degraded, "discredited" or "proscribed," by any of the commanders or other officers under whom I performed the duties of my station. Among those commanders were Commodores ROGERS, DECATUR, SHAW, and Captain CRANE, all of whom are known to have been rigid disciplinarians, but in other respects presenting great contrasts of character. Under these commanders, and their executive officers, two of whom, Commanders GREGORY and JONES, are still living, as well as under the command of the officers of the corps to which I was immediately attached, I passed the fifteen years as I have stated, not only without the least feeling of degradation, but without fear, favor or affection. And here, Sir, I hope you will permit me to say, that I believe I entered the service of my country with as disinterested and patriotic motives as did any of my superiors, and that I performed the duties of my "inferior position" with as much rectitude and faithfulness as any of them would have done in their higher grades.

If all this be true, you will probably say, "Why were you not promoted? Your case strengthens our argument, that young Americans should be too full of ambition, and too proud, to enter a service in which they are debarred from promotion." This is to say that there is no virtuous pride, no honest ambition that is not promoted by the hope of power and place. But this is a mistake, or there is no truth in patriotism, no hope in religion, no virtue in humility and obedience. To argue thus would be to argue against the morality and poetry, not of Pope ALEXANDER, but of ALEXANDER POPE, whose lines I need not quote for your edification, but which may nevertheless be new to some of your ambitious readers who are applicants for office:

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

[illegible] to return to your question, "Why was not I promoted?" For the very reason, my dear Sir, that many others are not promoted who have endeavored to perform their duties faithfully, as soldiers and citizens. I suppose that you will admit that it is not generally the honest, the competent, the patriotic citizen, who receives promotion in the civil ranks. High positions are the rewards of time-servers, sycophants and ambitious brawlers. This is true of political service, and, Sir, it has been true of the naval service ever since that service has fallen under the influence of the politicians. When I left the service, about thirty-four years since, the politicians had taken the navy, with every other department of the Government,—even to the President's kitchen and garden,—under their especial protection, as a part of the spoils which belonged to the victorious party. Ships and navy-yards thereupon became favorite retreats for the sons of influential politicians, who had degraded themselves, and done things "discreditable" to their families, or who were incapable of performing the "inferior" drudgery of civil life, and consequently had become "full of ambition," and proud of wearing a marine epaulette, or displaying a midshipman's warrant.

There is no regulation of the navy which authoritatively debars the seamen and the marine, who have entered or enlisted as privates, from receiving the rewards due their services and merits. That is a regulation of the politicians, of the spoilsmen, who monopolize for themselves, their progeny and friends, the highest and the lowest, and the meanest stations in the Government that will give them even questionable "positions," provided they pay well. Even you, Sir, though perhaps unintentionally, are working in the traces for these same spoilsmen and unprincipled politicians, who have reduced the navy to what it is. You are endeavoring to degrade the service, by degrading all who enter it in "inferior positions;" and, in doing so, you make them "prematurely" unworthy of promotion. And, in doing this, you are establishing, or rather defending, the Democratic-Whig political aristocracy, which drags the navy into the dirty slough of partisanship. Yes, Sir, when I had some reason to think that I had so long and so faithfully performed the duties of the position in which I had been placed, as to deserve promotion, the vacancies, as they occurred, were filled by men—some of whom could not be taught their facings, or even to repeat the simplest words of command. Yet they came with their commissions in their pockets—the reward of services performed by their fathers in political campaigns. Do not, I beseech you, Mr. Editor, degrade this most glorious arm of our national defence, by casting odium upon those who perform its inferior duties. But endeavor, to your utmost, to elevate all its "positions," by breaking up the political influences that "degrade" it. Separate the navy from politics, and the merits which will be displayed in all its ranks will be satisfied with the rewards distributed among those who have earned them without fear of the lash.

AN OLD SERGEANT.

Ohio Politics.

AMERICAN MASS MEETING IN CINCINNATI—NOMINATION OF S. P. CHASE REPUDIATED.

Abridged from the Cincinnati Times, July 20.

Last evening witnessed the greatest gathering of people that has taken place in this city for many years. At an early hour, pursuant to a call, the citizens began to flock from all parts of the city, toward the Fifth-street market space. Rockets and other fireworks were set off at intervals until about 8 o'clock, when the vast concourse (variously estimated at from ten to twelve thousand,) was called to order by E. F. NORTON, Esq., who nominated WILLIAM A. ADAMS as President of the meeting.

Mr. ADAMS, on taking the Chair, stated in a very few words the object of the meeting. It was, he said, to determine whether the citizens of this city were willing to abide by the action of the Columbus Convention of July 13. It was an important question.

The meeting then proceeded to the selection of other officers.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following:

Whereas, The Democratic State Convention of the 8th of January last, and the recent Convention in Columbus, have failed to avow or recognize principles which we believe vital to the welfare of the Republic and our State, therefore,

Resolved, That we continue to maintain, as paramount to [illegible], and never to be ignored, the well-known principles of the American party, among which is devotion to the Union and unceasing hostility to its enemies, be they Nullifiers of the South or Abolitionists of the North.

Resolved, That while we consider the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a wanton violation of a sacred and time-honored compact, we are not, from resentment or any other impulse, to be seduced or driven into the support of fanatical men or measures.

Resolved, That we recognize in the very first resolution of the Convention of the 13th inst., a subtle and insidious aim at the integrity of the National Government, and the initiation of legislation which will place the State of Ohio in antagonism to the Union.

Resolved, That the avowal made in a resolution of the Convention of the 13th inst., to labor continuously not to [illegible] the repeal of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, but to render it void and inoperative, proclaims a course of [illegible] to the laws of the land that can be [illegible] by [illegible] of outlaws.

Resolved, That in the proceedings and resolutions of the Convention of the 13th inst., and especially in the nomination of Hon. S. P. CHASE for Governor, and the [illegible] measures [illegible] with [illegible] we discover a design to [illegible] aggressive sections [illegible] party, with which [illegible] American citizens to act or affiliate.

Resolved, That the interests of our people imperatively require an altered financial system, and a radical change in the [illegible] of the State, and to secure these reforms will be the great object of our political [illegible].

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of the American party in Ohio opposed to the candidates for Governor now in nomination, to meet in Mass Convention at Columbus on the 8th day of August.

Judge JOHNSON, Gen. RUSH and others spoke to the foregoing resolutions.

Col. CHAMBERS offered a series of resolutions as a substitute for those before the meeting. His resolutions repudiated the nomination of CHASE, pledged support to the balance of the fusion ticket, and put in nomination for Governor Hon. SCOTT HARRISON.

Finally the resolutions submitted by the Committee were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Tremendous Storm in Philadelphia—Great Destruction of Property.

From the Evening Bulletin, July 21.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the city was visited by a thunder storm of great severity. For about thirty minutes the rain descended, not in drops, but in sheets, deluging the city with water. The tide being high at the time, the culverts could not discharge the water which ran into the inlets, and the consequence was that the streets were flooded, and hundreds of cellars were inundated.

In the parts of the city where the ground is low, the water was breast high in some instances, and barrels, boxes, crates, heavy timbers, &c., &c., were floated along in the centre of the streets.

The consequences were of course disastrous, the loss to private property was immense, and the culverts suffered severely.

The Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards suffered severely from the storm. Parish-street, from Broad to Fifth, was the channel for a perfect flood which poured down with resistless force, the water spreading in many places as far south as Brown-street, and to Poplar-street on the north. Very few cellars within these bounds escaped, and in several instances they were completely filled with water.

On the west side of Ninth-street, from Brown to Poplar streets, the water was from three to four feet in depth. The laboratory of POWER & WEIGHTMAN, at the corner of Ninth and Parish streets, was inundated. The cellar was so full of water that the first floor was raised in several places. The loss of this firm is about $15,000. Along Ninth and Tenth streets, in this neighborhood, the cellars all suffered more or less.

At Fifth and Poplar streets, the water was very deep, filling the cellars, and in some low spots, covering the first floors of houses. The culvert at this point gave way. All the cellars on Fifth-street, from Brown to Poplar streets, were filled.

At Randolph and Poplar streets the culvert caved in; a carriage containing four ladies was being driven over it at the time, and the vehicle was much broken.

The new culvert in Thompson-street, in the Twentieth Ward, bursted at Sixth-street. All the cellars along Thompson-street were filled with water.

The Cohocksink overflowed its banks and did much damage, flooding cellars and carrying away outhouses. At Clinton and Jefferson streets, in the Seventeenth Ward, a tan-yard was completely under water.

A perfect river poured through Ridge-avenue, filling cellars and floating everything movable that came in the way of the torrent. An individual who took shelter from the rain in a lime box, was rather surprised to find himself sailing down the middle of the street.

Along Market-street much damage was done. At the northwest corner of Fourth and Market streets the stores in the basement were deluged. The loss here was serious. The water at this point rose to a great height.

In Market street, near Fifth, Messrs. SAMUEL HOOD & Co.'s cellar was filled in consequence of the caving in of a vault which was in the course of construction, and last evening they had about seven feet of water in it. Messrs. SHAFFER, ROBERTS & Co., HAYS & ZELL, and others in the immediate vicinity, suffered considerably. The loss to these gentlemen will amount to several thousand dollars.

The cellar of the drug store of Mr. C. C. MOORE, at the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Vine streets, was completely filled. The water destroyed about $1,000 worth of goods here.

Dr. KNIGHT's basement, on the opposite corner, was also filled, so that the furniture from the office in the basement, came floating out into the street; the fire in his kitchen was put out and all his furniture, carpets, &c. floated about. A valuable library in his office is much damaged. All the cellars in the neighborhood were more or less filled.

Along Chestnut-street several cellars were partially filled. The basements of BAZIN's, OAKFORD's, and other stores at the southeast corner of Seventh-street, had about three feet of water in them. The basement of the *Inquirer* building came in for a liberal share of water.

The culvert along the Frankford road, above Duke-street, caved in and rendered the road impassable. The culvert at West and Vienna streets, in the Eighteenth Ward also gave way.

In the Eighth Ward the confined water in the sewer threw a heavy iron plate off an inlet a distance of several feet in the air. In very many instances cellars were flooded by the water being forced up through drains and the pipes from water closets. Much damage was done in this way.

In the Nineteenth Ward (Richmond) the streets were afloat, but we have not heard of any special damage being done there. In the Twenty-fourth Ward (West Philadelphia) but little rain fell, comparatively.

The storm seemed to rage with most fury in the upper part of the city. In the lower wards it rained heavily, but much less water fell than in other sections. The watery visitation was a blessing down town, as it did but little harm and gave the streets a much needed washing.

In the Sixteenth Ward the streets were flooded, and hundreds of cellars were filled with water.

On the river, several boats were out during the storm, and their occupants were drenched to the skin, but we did not hear of any serious accident on the Delaware.

A large poplar in the Free Quaker's graveyard, in Fifth street, above Spruce, was struck by lightning and split from top to bottom. At the same time the transom window of a house on Whitaker's-row, south of the Church, was knocked out by the force of the shock, and a number of bricks were knocked off the chimney of a house in Fifth-street.

A large tree on the ground of the City Hospital, in the Fifteenth Ward, was shattered by lightning.

The storm was one of the most severe that the city was ever visited with. In fact it is not probable that on any former occasion the streets contained so great a quantity of water. The loss of property is very heavy.

The good effect of the deluge was to cause a very great change in the atmosphere. Before the coming on of the rain, the heat was almost intolerable, but the weather is now cool enough for cloth clothing.

The Excitement at Hamilton, Ohio—Attempted Assassination—Outrageous Conduct of a Priest.

From the Cincinnati Daily Times, July 20.

We are enabled this morning to lay before our readers a full account of the circumstances which has recently excited the people of Hamilton, in Butler County, in this State. One of our reporters visited Hamilton yesterday afternoon, and learned the following facts:

Some months ago, Mr. CONRAD GETZ, who keeps a grocery and dry goods store on the corner of High and Second streets, in Hamilton, became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The priest having control of the German Catholic congregation to which Mr. GETZ was attached, ordered him to withdraw from the Odd Fellows, or suffer excommunication from the Church. Mr. GETZ preferred the excommunication, though, as he has considerable property, we believe he has never been expelled.

More recently the same priest, through a third party, endeavored to get a donation from Mrs. GETZ for the German Catholic Church building, in Hamilton, which has just been completed. The lady refused to give anything, stating that like her husband, she was losing all attachment for the faith. Hearing of this, the priest called personally on Mrs. GETZ, and from time to time by threats and other means, endeavored to abuse her mind against her husband. Last week he tried to persuade her to give him enough of her husband's money to carpet certain portions of the church, and also insisted that it was her duty to leave her husband, assuring her that if she did so she would glorify Christianity, and by law receive the half of his wealth.

On Friday of last week, Mrs. GETZ informed her husband of the conduct of the priest, and begged to be secured from any further intrusion. On Saturday, Mr. GETZ met the priest on the street, and forbid his ever entering the house again. The priest became very much enraged at what he thought was the audacity of Mr. GETZ, and among other things told him that "he would settle his case before the week was out."

About 10 o'clock Saturday night, WM. FRECHTLING, clerk for Mr. GETZ, left the store and went to G.'s residence, which fronts on Second-street, in the rear of the store. As he was about entering the gateway, two men sprang from a place of concealment, and appeared to discover their mistake the moment they struck the first blow, for they dropped their clubs and ran. There is but little doubt that they intended to assassinate Mr. GETZ, and that they were secreted there for that purpose. FRECHTLING attracted attention by his moans, when he was carried into the house. He is still lying in a precarious situation, his recovery being extremely doubtful. The clubs were afterwards found in the gateway. They are murderous sticks of green beechwood, evidently prepared to make sure work.

Mr. GETZ's positions being known, this attempt at assassination, under circumstances that leaves but little doubt that he was the intended victim, caused quite an excitement the next day or two among his countrymen residing in Hamilton. The "Freethinkers" talked seriously of lynching the priest on Monday night, but did not attempt it. The priest succeeded in getting the sympathy of his entire congregation, however, by making them believe that the Protestants intended burning their church. Ever since the attempted assassination, the church has been guarded at night by the congregation, all armed, and the most of them with weapons from the State Arsenal!

The evident endorsement of the priest's conduct by his congregation, has strengthened the belief, that the church instigated the attempted assassination. A public meeting was talked of last evening, to take measures, if possible, to ferret out the assassins.

Night before last there was a false alarm of fire in Hamilton. This is not an unusual occurrence, but the moment the bells commenced ringing, the Germans flocked to their church, many of them with firearms in their hands. During the night, they would occasionally fire off a musket, as if to invite an attack, and acted otherwise very strangely. Some feared a disturbance last night, but there was not much appearance of it when our reporter left, on the 7½ o'clock train. The life of Mr. GETZ is, we doubt not, yet in peril, but if he is harmed, terrible will be the revenge that will follow.

The Last Glimpse of the Sea-Serpent.

The Wyoming *Times* is answerable for the truth of the following adventure of a party of sportsmen on Silver Lake last Friday:

* * * "About 9 o'clock, as the entire party were fishing, MCKNIGHT, who sat in the stern of the boat, called attention to what had the semblance, though much larger, of a long tree trimmed off, lying on the surface of the water north of their boat, and a dozen yards off. All looked at it, and various suggestions were made regarding it. It appeared to be 80 or 100 feet long. However, the party continued fishing, the thing they saw—be it tree, log, or what not—remaining in the same position for twenty minutes or half an hour. At about 9½ o'clock it had *disappeared*—when or how, the party had not observed. In about ten minutes MCKNIGHT called attention to the same object, between the boat the party occupied and the old sail-boat *Frolic*, which lies aground, disabled, on the east shore. The centre of the log, tree, or whatever it was, was in a direct line from the stern of the boat, and not more than four rods off.

After watching it a few minutes, MCKNIGHT, who was nearest, exclaimed, "Boys, that thing is moving!" All looked at it, but having concluded that it was a log when first seen, continued pulling in cat-fish. A few minutes more passed, and HALL noticing that it had and was changing its position, exclaimed, "See, it is bowing 'round!" and true enough, so it was. All looked and saw the same movement. Its head, (it could no longer be called a log,) was now within three rods of the boat, and as it approached the waves parted on either side, as if a boat was leisurely approaching. SCRIBNER, in an attempt to cut the rope attached to the anchor and boat, lost his knife, and pulled up the anchor. HALL grasped the oars and commenced pulling vigorously for the west shore, MCKNIGHT steering the boat. SCRIBNER took seat with HALL and assisted in rowing. All this was the work of an instant, and their mysterious and unwelcome guest disappeared while it was going forward, to the *great joy of the party*.

But they were not clear of their visitor. The boat had not been propelled more than 40 rods when the strange customer was again visible on the surface for the third time, to the northeast of them, and between the boat and the outlet. This time the visitor was within one rod of the boat, and the party were making rapid progress towards the inlet. All in the boat saw the creature. It again disappeared.

For the fourth time, when the party were within 35 or 40 rods from their proposed and now nearest landing point, the south side of the inlet, the SERPENT, for now there was no mistaking its character, darted from the water about four feet from the stern of the boat, close by the rudder-paddle, the head and forward part of the monster rising above the surface of the water eight or twelve feet, in an oblique direction from the boat! All in the boat had a fair view of the creature, and concur in representing it as a most repulsive and horrid looking monster. MCKNIGHT has no doubt that the portion of the body above water was as large in circumference as a flour barrel, while HALL, one of the oarsmen, thinks in circumference it was the size of a butter firkin. Both agree as to the length exposed to view. On the opposite side of the boat, about a rod and a half to the northeast, the other extremity of the Serpent was in full view, lashing the water with its tail. When the forward part descended upon the water it created waves that nearly capsized the boat, and suspended regular operations at the oars.

Two of the party have made affidavits of the truth of the story.

The Boiler Explosion near Burlington—Distressing Casualty.

From the Burlington Free Press, July 20.

We have the painful task of announcing one of the saddest catastrophes it has ever fallen to our lot to record. As the passenger train on the Vermont and Canada road was on its way from the North, about six o'clock P. M., yesterday, between the Colchester and Milton stations, the boiler of the locomotive exploded with tremendous force, causing the loss of two, probably of three lives. The first notice of the disaster given to those on the train was a loud report, like a thunder clap, followed by a sudden stoppage which threw the passengers from their seats. Those who ran forward, found the locomotive thrown from the track and lying in the ditch, and the baggage car and one passenger car also off from the track. Near the locomotive and almost buried in the sand, lay the fireman, EDWARD SHAW, with one arm and one leg badly fractured, and his body terribly bruised and scalded. The engineer, Mr. FRENCH, was missing. Under the forward end of the passenger car, which rested upon it, was the corpse of RICHARD C. BUSH, Conductor. Mr. BUSH was not in charge of the train, but was on his return from St. Albans, whither he had been called to attend a law suit. He was in the baggage car, with three others, who were unhurt, sitting near the door, and hearing the explosion, doubtless sprang out, either to put on the brake, or to discover the cause of the noise, when the jarring of the car, just then leaving the track, threw him under the wheels, which dragged him along and passed over him, mangling his body in a manner too horrible to describe. Death was of course instantaneous. The hat and watch of the engineer, Mr. FRENCH, were found near the engine—the locomotive lies in about two feet of water; when this is drawn off by trenches which have been dug for the purpose, no doubt exists that his body will be found under the locomotive. He was an experienced engineer, and had been upon the Vermont Central for years. SHAW, the fireman, was supposed last night to be fatally injured. He is alive to-day, however, and Dr. THAYER, who attends him, thinks he may possibly survive.

The engine, the "John Smith," was made by HINCKLEY, DRURY & Co., of the Boston Locomotive Works, and has been running for several years. It was in complete order, having left the repair shop but two days previous. As we understand it, the end of the boiler burst into the fire-box. The exterior shell of the boiler is not broken, and the damage, aside from the injury sustained by being thrown from the track, is not great. The speed of the train at the time, as stated by Mr. SHERBURNE, Superintendent of the Road, who was on board, was from twenty to thirty miles an hour. Four or five of the passengers were slightly injured by bruises and contusions caused by the concussion.

The remains of Mr. BUSH were brought to Burlington last evening, and properly enclosed in a metallic coffin. His young wife, still in mourning for the loss of their only child, returned by steamboat this morning from a temporary absence. He had intended to go after her to-day, but wishing to give him a pleasant surprise, she anticipated the time set for her return, and reached the door of their house entirely unconscious of the awful misfortune which had befallen her. The shock drove her frantic for a while, and she has since been in a state bordering upon distraction. She has the entire and heart-felt sympathy of our whole community.

Fugitive Slave Excitement—Ludicrous Mistake.

From the Pittsburg Journal.

An event occurred on Sunday and yesterday, which though ludicrous, shows how earnest our citizens are in their opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, and to slave-catchers in particular. We proceed to give it in full below:

The report that a slave-catcher had arrived at the Monongahela House, and was about to confer with the Slave Commissioner about the recapture of his fugitive slave, spread to all parts of the city; and as may be supposed, no little excitement was manifested by the Underground Railway men and by other Abolitionists in the city. Committees of citizens were appointed to take the matter in hand, find out his intentions, and adopt such measures as the circumstances of the case called for.

The supposed slave-catcher, who had not for a moment the least misgiving that he was regarded in that odious light, was in bed when the Committee waited upon him to find out all about him. His astonishment may be conceived, and he made all haste to explain. His name is H. B. NORTHUP, and he resided at Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y., and having had urgent call to be in Philadelphia, wished to leave directions with the United States Clerk relative to the transaction of some business, so that he might leave the city by the 10 o'clock train. A stranger, he made inquiries for the residence of Mr. SPROWL, and he was directed there by Dr. MCCOOK, Jr.

So far from being a slave-catcher, or having the least sympathy with the law, he was the individual who rescued SOLOMON NORTHUP, whose work, *Twelve Years a Slave*, everybody has read, from Slavery in Louisiana. He felt mortified that after his long connection with the cause he should be regarded in so odious a light.

One of the Committee observed that, as regarded his name, he might have stolen it, gently insinuating that a slave catcher would not hesitate at a small matter of that kind. At last, however, he convinced them of his identity; they also stated that in all the colored congregations in the city notice had been given from the pulpit that slave-catchers were in town, and that every fugitive slave in the city had better conceal himself, which advice was doubtless immediately and rather extensively acted upon.

Mr. MCCOOK in the meantime had suffered great annoyance from our zealous anti-slavery friends, who supposed he was in league with the slave-catcher. Even after the matter was fully explained, the annoyance continued, as the matter had become a joke too good to keep quiet about.

Mr. NORTHUP was waited upon by several Committees of colored persons and whites, at the Clerk's Office yesterday morning, while he was transacting his business, when he again explained to the satisfaction of all concerned.

We had some conversation with Mr. N., and he states he bears his fate with resignation, though it was rather mortifying, that after the years he had spent in the Anti-Slavery cause, he should so suddenly find himself classed with so dishonorable a set. Still, he said, it was an evidence that Pittsburgers are all right on the subject of the law.

From the spirit manifested, we are of opinion that a slave catcher would have but small chance in this city, as, without doubt, the colored persons here keep themselves posted up perfectly.

Relaxation of the Quarantine Law.

From the New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin, July 12.

The steamer *Granada*, which arrived yesterday at the Quarantine ground from New-York, *via* Havana, after having been examined and found to be clear from any infectious or contagious disease, was suffered by the Resident Physician to come up to town, in accordance with the instructions telegraphed to him by the President of the Board of Health. We commend the Board for this wise and judicious exercise of a discretion, which is given them by the law. We learn with great satisfaction that the Board will hereafter so interpret the law that, while all the provisions of it that are necessary for the *preservation* of the health of the city will be strictly enforced, such a liberal and enlightened construction will be put upon it as not to interfere with or prejudice the commercial interests of the place. The vessels will be rigidly examined; and if there are any indications of sickness on board, they will be detained until, in the judgment of the Resident Physician, they can come up to town without jeopardizing the public health. This is a rational view of the matter; it is the system that has been universally adopted in every part of the world, except in the Levant and Asiatic cities in the Mediterranean, where the Quarantine is enforced in all the tyrannical rigor which characterizes the police system of an irresponsible despotism. A system of quarantine administered on such liberal and rational principles, will be sustained and respected by all classes in our community.

A Sailor Ashore—Base Ingratitude.

From the Rochester Union, 19th.

A singular incident occurred last night, which illustrates the character of different men in different situations, and gives a striking contrast of generosity with ingratitude. A sailor from Boston, named WILLIAM D. KERBY, took the cars from Albany for Buffalo, intending to go into the lake service. While on the train a young girl came under his notice, who was coming to her brother in Rochester, and had not sufficient money to pay for her fair. KERBY, like a generous sailor, though rather short of funds himself, paid the requisite sum and took the girl under his protection. When the cars reached this city, the brother met the sister and took her to his residence. He also expressed many obligations to the sailor, who had befriended his sister, and invited him to his house. KERBY accepted the proffered hospitality and also the social glass, which was passed after they had reached the house in question, in the west part of the city. The drink made the sailor crazy, and so much so that he did not treat his host very well and was turned into the street. The police got hold of him and with difficulty took him to the Station-House, where he remained during the night. This morning he was brought before the magistrate, fined $10, according to the provisions of the Maine law, and sent to the Workhouse in default of payment for ten days. This is the mildest sentence that could be imposed. The generosity of the sailor got him into trouble. He paid his money for the girl's passage and had none to get him out of the difficulty into which her brother's hospitality had plunged him.

A Swimming Contest between a Man and a Pig in the Canal.

From the Buffalo Courier.

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, a pig, having escaped from its confinement on one of the canal boats lying near the Main-street bridge, and, probably, deeming a glorious death preferable to a life of confinement, plunged into that ditch of yellow liquid yclept the Erie canal, and struck out boldly for the shore; but the steep stone walls on either side forced piggy to keep in a straight line towards Washington-street. The owner of the animal, moved, perhaps, by commiseration for the probable fate of his pigship, or more probably by the anticipated loss of sundry rashers of bacon, hesitated but a few moments, and then sprang in to recover his property. Quite a crowd had collected, and it was swim pig, swim owner, amid cheers and laughter, until they had nearly reached Washington-street bridge, when piggy, disheartened, slackened his efforts, and his biped pursuer succeeded in capturing him and placing him in a skiff, in which both returned to their starting point.

Fiendish Outrage near Maysville—Great Excitement.

From the Maysville Eagle, 17th inst.

A young man named JOHN LAWLESS, about 18 years old, was arrested last Thursday at Sardis, in this county, on a charge of attempted rape upon a little girl only 4 years and 8 months old. He had his trial before Esquires JEFFERSON and REED, which occupied nearly all day Friday. The evidence was sufficiently conclusive, and he was held to bail in $400, which his father gave, and the young man was discharged. The penalty in this State for rape on a child under 12 years of age, is death. As bail was improperly allowed, it is said the magistrates have ordered the rearrest of LAWLESS, and will send him to jail. A number of men went to his father's house on Saturday night, determined to take him by force and execute summary punishment upon him. They were fired upon from the house, and one of the party, named WM. MCMILLEN, was shot in the back, but not dangerously wounded. Considerable excitement prevailed, and it is reported that another attack by a crowd would be made.

Recent Deaths.

HON. HORACE EATON, M. D., aged 51, died in Middlebury, Vt., on the 4th of July. He was the son of ELIPHALET EATON, of Enosburg, and graduated at Middlebury in 1824. Having studied medicine with his father and at Castleton, he settled as a practical physician in Enosburg, and gained much professional reputation for skill and success. He held the office of Lieutenant Governor of the State from 1843 to 1846, and that of Governor from 1846 to 1849. From 1845 to 1850 he was State Superintendent for Common Schools. In 1848 he was elected Professor of Chemistry and of Natural Science in Middlebury College, from which position he retired in 1854.

TARGET PRACTICE OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONGRESS.—One of the officers of the *Congress* writes to the *Journal of Commerce* under date of the 17th:

"As this day had been set apart before we left New-York for trying the guns of our frigate, as soon as we reached the extreme part of the lower Bay, just inside of Sandy Hook, our anchors were let go again, and after an early dinner preparations were made for the important duty. A target was carried out 800 yards from the ship, the men were summoned to quarters, and the whole remaining portion of the day has been employed most delightfully and laboriously, and I may add successfully, in this exercise of the guns. For some years past, I have seen a good deal of practice in firing at a target from the "Experimenting Battery" in the Washington Navy-Yard, under the immediate superintendence of Lieutenant DAHLGREEN, of the Ordnance Department. He is a gentleman of fine accomplishments, and has indeed a national reputation in the science of guns and gunnery. If I do not very greatly mistake, he will load and fire the same gun eighteen times in one minute. His accuracy, too, is wonderful, though it is not equal to his rapidity. Having never witnessed target firing on board ship, I was not prepared to see such success as I have witnessed to-day. Though there was quite a stiff breeze, and wind enough to affect decidedly the motion of the shot, and though the frigate rolled to and fro, yet in the firing of about one hundred guns there were not ten that would not have hit and penetrated a ship of ordinary size. Quite a number pierced the very centre of the small target, and would have dismounted the guns of a port-hole at which they might have been aimed."

A CLOWN KILLED BY A FALL FROM A ROPE.—JAMES MYERS, the clown, one of the proprietors of MYERS & MADIGAN's Circus Company, met with an untimely death while performing on the slack rope at Geneva a few days since. The ring by which the rope was fastened gave way, throwing him to the ground with so much force as to dash his brains out.

☞ The Pizerinctum Guards, of Schenectady, are going on an excursion next week. They have chartered a raft and intend to pole themselves up the Mohawk "till they get tired." They will be gone two days and a night. Tickets, one dollar and found, provided you do not get lost where the water is over twelve feet deep.—*Albany Knickerbocker*.

It is proposed to establish in Boston a club of the graduates of Harvard College, with a club room, supplied with all the periodicals and newspapers of the day, and with other conveniences calculated to make an agreeable place of sojourn.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
SATURDAY, July 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain as last noticed.

BARK—We have heard of no transactions in our own market. This day's Philadelphia *Commercial List* says: "The receipts of Quercitron Bark, this week, have been small, but prices having declined $1, there has been more inquiry. Sales of 150 hhds. No. 1 at $27 ₩ ton. Tanner's Bark continues dull. Sales of Chesnut at $10 @$12 ₩ cord, and Spanish at $13@$14."

COFFEE—Has been in good demand and has ruled very firm, with sales since our last of 480 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11c.@11¼c., and 2,600 Rio at 10⅝c.@11⅛c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Continues dull and heavy, with a downward tendency. Small lots have been sold at about the annexed quotations, which could hardly be procured for any considerable parcels:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
Middling	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	11
Middling Fair	11¼	11½	12	12½
Fair	12	12	12½	13

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese are in reduced supply and needed at 37c.@40c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are rather less active, but are without any further material change in prices. The receipts are moderate, but adequate to the wants of buyers. This circumstance weighs against receivers. The day's business consists of about 5,600 bbls., within our revised range:

Ordinary State	7 75 @ 7 87½
Straight State	7 87½ @ 8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00 @ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 12½ @ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @ 12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 37½ @ 10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	10 75 @ 12 50

Canadian remains quiet and languid, with sales of only 400 bbls. inferior common to choice extra brands at $9 25@$10 50 ₩ bbl. Southern is still dull and drooping, with a fair amount offering. About 700 bbls. were obtained at $9 25@$11 50 for low mixed to extra ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and not worth over $7 25@$8 50 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in at heavy prices.

FRUIT—The market is inactive, but otherwise unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat is even more freely offered at lower rates, but is not in much demand. The sales of the day include 6,600 bushels very good Canadian red at $1 71, understood as having been taken for export; and some small lots of New Jersey red at $1 80 ₩ bushel. Rye is quite dull and quoted as low as $1 20 ₩ bushel, with a trivial business. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats are sparingly inquired for, though they are obtainable at 59c.@62c. ₩ bushel. Corn is not so actively sought after either for home use or for shipment, and being plenty, is heavy and languid. The day's sales reach 40,000 bushels Western mixed at 80c. @ 90c. ₩ bush.

HAY—Is scarce and wanted at former prices.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL states that the receipts this week have been very light and sales limited—the latter owing to the advanced pretensions of holders, most of whom refuse to sell, even at present rates, which have been fully sustained during the week, and on some descriptions a slight advance has been obtained. The demand has been fair for the season, but as holders of Hides in store are unwilling to sell at present prices, transactions have been much restricted. Should the receipts continue light, a still further advance may be looked for, as the present aspect of the Leather market is very encouraging to dealers. There are no Rio Grande offered from store at less than 23c., and some are held higher. Buenos Ayres are held at 24c., and Orinoco equally firm. The market is almost entirely bare of common Hides. About one-half of the cargo of the *Fairy*, from Rio Grande, was sold previous to arrival. The cargo of the *Townsend*, from Sierra Leone, was sold to arrive at about 23c. Receipts have been 12,683 Hides, of which 10,200 were foreign direct, as follows: The *Fairy*, from Rio Grande, with 7,650 dry, and 1,050 salted Hides; *Clara Sorges*, from Porto Cabello, 993; and 500 from the West Indies; and 2,483 coastwise, most of which were dealers' purchases in neighboring ports. Sales comprise 4,600 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs. at 19½c., six months, usual selection; 3,298 Dry Rio Grande, 23 lbs., at 23c., supposed six months, usual selection, to go West; 3,058 Salted do. 45 lbs., at 13c., six months, to go East; 700 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., at 19c., six months less 1 ₩ cent., as they run; 300 Dry Chagres, (inferior,) 17 lbs., at 13½c., six months, as they run; 100 Dry West Indies, 25 lbs., at 13c., six months, as they run; 1,265 Dry Chagres, 16 lbs. at 17c., six months, to go East, selected; 769 Dry Spanish Main, 20 lbs., at 16c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 200 hooked do., (country,) 16@17 lbs., at 16c., 4 months, rejecting water damaged; 4,000 Dry Rio Grande, in Salem, 21 lbs., at 22c., six months, usual selection. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 104,250, as follows: 12,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 56,800 Dry Rio Grande, 24,700 Dry Orinoco, 1,300 Dry Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 1,350 Dry African, 4,000 Dry Matamoros, &c., 700 Dry San Juan. Expected to arrive shortly at this port, the *Moses Taylor*, from Buenos Ayres, with 6,000 Hides; *Louretta*, from Rio Grande, with 8,000 Hides; *Cito*, from Orinoco, with 10,000 Hides; *T. B. Watson*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000 Hides; *St. Mary*, from Porto Cabello, with 2,000 Hides, and others.

HOPS—Are unchanged.

IRON—Is quiet, but held with a little more firmness.

LATHS—Are in better demand, at former rates.

LEAD—Has not varied much.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that the animation noticed last week has continued during the week just closed, although sales have been nearly 20,000 sides less than last week—chiefly owing to the scarcity of a good article. The sales are about equal to the receipts, leaving on hand only a light stock, consisting principally of light weights and inferior heavy, also Buenos Ayres middle weights, while Orinoco is scarce and is taken as fast as received at full prices, and considerable has been sold to arrive. An advance of ½c. ₩ lb. may be quoted on almost all descriptions of Hemlock. In light weights there has been more doing, as the price of this description has ranged much lower this season than usual. There has been a good demand for Oak, and as the receipts have been moderate the stock is reduced. Prices are unaltered, but are very firm. Upper in rough is scarce and sells readily at full prices. Southern Oak may be quoted at 23c.@25c. for a prime article. The sales this week have been 58,000 sides of Hemlock, and 8,950 of Oak. Receipts, 58,880 Hemlock, and 7,350 Oak, leaving on hand 50,900 of the former, and 14,900 of the latter. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted good light, 28c. @29c.; do. do. good middle, 28c.@30c.; do. do. good heavy, 26c.@[illegible]; do. Spanish good all weights, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, [illegible]; do. do. good middle, [illegible]; do. do. good heavy, 18c.@[illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 18c.@19c.; do. do. good middle, 18c.@20c.; do. do. good heavy, 17c.@18c.; do. do. and B. A. damaged, all weights, 16c.@18c.; do. do. poor do., 15c.@17c.; do. Slaughter, in rough, [illegible]—on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Remains in light supply and fair demand, at buoyant rates.

MOLASSES—Is also scarce and quiet, yet steady in price.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are without essential variation. Spirits Turpentine is more freely offered, and is procurable at [illegible] ₩ gallon.

OILS—This branch of trade is essentially unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not very active, but is tolerably firm, the day's business embracing 450 bbls., at $18 50@$18 62½ for new Mess, which was subsequently held for rather higher prices; and $16 62½@$16 75 for new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are quietly and steadily, 150 pkgs. having realized at 8¼c.@[illegible] for Hams, and 7¼c.@8c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is doing rather, some having been made to-day of 900 bbls. and tcs. [illegible] prime, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair demand at firm rates; 240 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $8 75 @$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $13 50 @$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $22@$25 ₩ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and inquired at from $15@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 15c.@18c. for Ohio, 16c.@19c. for ordinary to good State, and 19c.@22c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese still sells slowly at from 4c.@8c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has not varied much in any respect.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up this week's business, thus: "GOAT—There has been but little doing in any description, as manufacturers work very sparingly during the hot weather. There is no change in price. I notice sales of 40 bales Curacoa at 50c.@51c., 6 months, and 11 bales Tampico at 38c. cash less 4 per cent. DEER—The market has been very quiet this week, owing to the want of suitable stock to operate upon. The inquiry is chiefly for the better class of Skins. Sales are 6,000 lbs. Arkansas, at 28c.@33c. each."

SUGARS—We have no change of moment to notice in this line. The day's sales comprise 450 hhds. Cuba, at 5¼c.@6¼c.; and 170 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6c.@6¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Only 5,000 lbs. Prime changed hands, to-day, at *our* rates.

TIN—The market is quiet, but very firm.

WHALEBONE—Is in rather better request, and is on the advance. We now quote Arctic at 50c.@55c.; Ochotsk at 47c.@48c. and South Sea at 40c. ₩ lb., with a moderate stock of all kinds in the market.

WHISKY—There have been 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 40½c.@41c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—We have heard of but a few small engagements at previous languid rates, mainly the British ports—the business continuing dull and heavy. The latest charters have been: ship *Vandalia*, 770 tons, to Melbourne, Aust., or Sydney, N. S. W., at $11,500, and has already 150 tons freight engaged at 35s. ₩ ton; new ship *Black Sea*, 791 tons, to Melbourne, Akyab, and back to a port on the Continent between Havre and Hamburg, $40,000; and ship *Gertrude*, for Melbourne and Sydney, all, we believe, to load in R. W. CAMERON's Pioneer Line, Australia Packets. Ship *Charter Oak*, (now here,) chartered to London, from Quebec to London at £4 10s.; a ship from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, £3 15s.; another same voyage, understood, £3 16s.; one from St. John, N. B., to Warren Point, Ireland, £4; a bark, 400 tons, from Stadion to Bristol or Cardiff, £4 5s.; a ship hence, from Akyab to a port in the North of Europe, Rice, £4 10s., with the privilege of loading at Calcutta, £5; a bark hence, and River Platte, from Akyab to a port in the North of Europe, £4 10s.; a British bark, 390 tons, hence to Glasgow, Oak Plank, £2 ₩ standard; a bark, 400 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, with Fine Lumber, $18, and Measurement Goods, 25c.; a Norwegian bark to Cadiz, light and heavy Pipe Staves, $50@$52; a brig to Lisbon, heavy Pipe Staves, $18; new schooner *Black Fish*, 370 tons, to Malaga, heavy Pipe Staves, $56, and back to New-York, $8 ₩ ton; a brig from Georgia to Rio, Lumber, $18; one from Guayama, P. R., with privilege of another P. R. port, to New-York, Sugar, 45c., and Molasses, $3 50, under, and $3 50, on deck; another, 325 tons, from Guayama, P. R., with privilege of another P. R. port, to New-York, Sugar, 37½c., and Molasses, on deck, $3 50, or if with cargo Molasses only, $3 50, on and under deck, or if home from Turk's Island, $1,750, or if from Gonaives or Samana, $2,250; a schooner from Porto Rico to New-York, Sugar 45c., and Molasses, $3; a brig to St. Croix, 50c. ₩ bbl.; a bark to Aspinwall, Coal, &c., a schooner same voyage, [illegible], and ship *Pyramid*, to New-Orleans, on private terms.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday. First Board*—$1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 92; $900 City 6s, 98; $450 Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '82, 70½; $400 City 6s, 98½; $700 City Railroad 6s, 96; [illegible] Reading Railroad, 46½; 10 do. 46½; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 11 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 56; [illegible] Lehigh Nav. 55½; 10 Girard Bank, 12.

After Board—$4,000 City 6s, R. R., 96; $1,000 Penn. 5s, 86; 100 Union Canal, [illegible]; 100 Vicksburg Railroad, 8; 40 Reading Railroad, 46¼; 25 U. S. Bank, 25.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 119; Philadelphia 6s, 98@98½; Pennsylvania 5s, 86@86½; Reading Railroad, 46½@46¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 92@93½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 86@86½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½@45; Morris Canal, 14@14½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 70@70½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 20@20½; Long Island Railroad, 14@14½; Vicksburg Railroad, 8@8½; Girard Bank, 12@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1½; Union Canal, [illegible]; New Creek, [illegible].

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent., from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the [illegible] standing on the books of the Company on the 20th June.

Payment to be made on the books of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest [illegible] at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New-York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August.

Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO., CHICAGO, July 18, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY that a dividend of five per cent. has been declared from the earnings of said Road for the six months ending July 31, 1855, payable on the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company in Chicago. Dividends due to Eastern Stockholders will, when requested, be remitted by drafts on New-York, less current rates of Exchange, at the risk of the owner as heretofore.

The transfer books at this office will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopened on the 1st day of August next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of six per cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, was declared by the Board of Directors on the 10th instant, payable on the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York; and the remaining profits of said term, amounting to eight and three-eighths per cent., has been added to the surplus fund. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th instant, until the dividend becomes payable.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., from the earnings of the Canal for the past six months, on the preferred stock of 1848, payable on and after the first TUESDAY, (the 7th,) of August next, at their office at Jersey City; and to residents in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLARKE & CO. The transfer books of said stock will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 8th August inclusive.

L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, July 18, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, (G. DE ANGELIS, Esq., Cashier,) at the People's Bank, on and after the first day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day.

I. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—office No. 51 Wall-st. and 3d-av., cor. 8th-st., (Bible House.) The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office, 3d-av., cor. 8th-st. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 18th inst., until that date. By order of the Board.

WM. H. BIBLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Monday next, the 2d day of July, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20 Barclay-st., corner College-place, New-York, July 6, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 12th inst. The Transfer Books are closed until that date.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 2, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible], payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., for the six months terminating the 30th inst., payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 2d day of July next.

JOHN BARNES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, falling due August 1, will be paid at the office of the Company, Commercial Buildings, No. 22 Pine-st. By order of the Board. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE.—LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, falling due August 1, will be paid at the office of the Company, Commercial Buildings, No. 22 Pine-st. By order of the Board. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons on bonds of the above named Company, which fall due on the 1st January last, will be paid by KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 40 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] COAL LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in pursuance of [illegible] the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY [illegible] day of April, 1853 [illegible] County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania [illegible] I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on [illegible] in the CITY [illegible] on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST [illegible] all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY [illegible] The McCormick Tract [illegible] The Burnside Tract [illegible] The Edmundson Tract [illegible] The Irwin Tract [illegible] the McKee Tract [illegible] and all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation.
J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the [illegible] and other property [illegible] of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed, to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn.
JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, July 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$6,000 Great Western Railroad (Ill.) 1st Mortgage [illegible] Bonds ... $[illegible] each
$[illegible] Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each
$2,000 Johnson County (Iowa) 7 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds
[illegible] Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds ... $1,000 each
[illegible] One Certificate of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company
[illegible] Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad
[illegible] Erie Railroad ... $100 each
[illegible] Park Fire Insurance Company ... $100 each
6 shares Union India Rubber Company ... $100 each
[illegible] Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance [illegible] to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Thursday, July 26.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE OF FINE WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, July 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., a fine invoice of Brandies, among which are [illegible] Julien Claret, [illegible] Chateau Margaux, [illegible] Sauterne, [illegible] Cognac Brandy, [illegible] Cognac Brandy (dark), [illegible] Champagne [illegible] together with 150,000 imported cigars. Also 30 dozen superior genuine German Cologne.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
GROCERIES, FURNITURE, RAISINS, FIGS, BEEF.—TUESDAY 24th July, at 10½ o'clock, No. 87 [illegible] corner of Greenwich st., brushes, starch, coffee, tea, nuts, prunes, mackerel, knives, figs, scissors, [illegible] chairs, clocks, crockery, light clothing, [illegible].

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
AT THE BAZAAR.—No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold at auction every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, a number of horses, new and second-hand wagons, single and double harness, saddles, &c.
JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a large and splendid assortment of new and fashionable furniture and housekeeping articles of every description. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
SIXTY TONS NUT AND STOVE COAL will be sold at auction, by order of Purdy & Hicks, for account of whom it may concern, on TUESDAY MORNING, July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] West-st., corner of Leroy.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.
AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 20th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord B. Hubbell,	Freeman Campbell
Richard Varick,	Lyman Chapin,	Cornelius Stephens
Simon Shindler,	Edward D. Nelson,	James S. Lewis,
John P. Yelverton,	Gideon De Angelis,	James S. Brouwer,
Christopher Gwyer,	Jotham G. Mecker,	Wm. D. Washburn
Solomon Banta,	Charles Crane,	Peter R. Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. M. Wilson,	George Warner,
John Montgomery,	George D. Cragin,	Abraham Leggitt,
Matthias Clark,	Samuel Birdsall,	D. Jackson Steward
Edward D. Lynch,	David B. Crane,	Thomas Williams,
Edward F. Clark,	William Moir,	Phillip J. Bonesteel
Alfred Barmore,	Charles H. McIntire	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 12 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling Houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as that of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible] Thomas Haviland, Daniel S. Taylor, Andrew J. Case, J. Wade Wilson, David S. Holmes, [illegible] James E. Quick.
J. WESON PIERSON, Sec. JAMES PIERSON, Pres't.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO. No. 11 William-st., New-York.
CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country.
ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.
D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D. Medical Examiner, No. [illegible] Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their homes and places of business if desired.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.
OFFICE No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE JEWELERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES,
No. [illegible] William-st., and No. [illegible] Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of these and other cards, made by SAM. HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

COAL.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $6 50 per ton; and White Ash at $6 [illegible] [illegible] quality warranted.
MAT. CLINTON.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—For improving [illegible] and distant objects [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to [illegible] P. M.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 69 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Manheim,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N. S. W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aux,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta,
Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras,
Singapore.
CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle ... Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich ... Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton,
Castlemaine ... Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency ... Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, New-York—Capital Stock, $250,000.—This Company have purchased the European Express of Messrs. Livingston Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.
Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.
FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic.
H. S. LANSING, Manager.

KISSAM & TAYLOR.—No. 36 Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.
E. P. KISSAM,
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.
REFERENCES:
Bank of America, Leather Manufacturers' Bank,
National Bank, Shoe and Leather Bank.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1855. NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the ROCKLAND CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 36 third story Bible House, on Astor-place, on the 2d day of August proximo, at 12 o'clock M. E. B. McGREGOR, Secretary.

E. W. CANDEE—NOTE AND LOAN BROKER.—Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage; also, for sale, two houses on Palisade-av., and three on Warburton-av., Yonkers; also, several beautiful building sites, unsurpassed for location and view. No. 5 Wall-st.

JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. 36 Wall-st. (office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.) New-York. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

$14,000—ANY PERSON having $14,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, can hear of a good investment by applying at the office of STITT & HULL, No. 87 John-st., room No. 8, 2d floor. No broker need apply.

$1,500 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property in Westchester County, worth double the amount. Title perfect. Address "C." Box No. 866 Post Office.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 39 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER, No. 11 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.
Jul10'54-lawlyM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner of 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Books open DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

COMMISSIONERS OF RECORD FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, July 12, 1855.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED—By the Commissioners of Record for the City and County of New-York, at the office of GEO. P. NELSON, No. 70 Wall-st., on or before the 24th day of July inst., for COLLATING, PREPARING AND CORRECTING FOR PRINTING the following INDICES in the offices of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York and of the Register, and furnishing the necessary materials, stationery and blanks, and printing the said Indices, and binding the same, as follows:
Index of Sheriff's Certificates of Sales.
Index of Notices of Lis Pendens.
Index of Decrees in Partition Suits.
Index of Insolvent Assignments.
Index of Probates of Wills.
Index of Grantors and Grantees.
According to specimens and patterns to be seen at the office of said Nelson. Security, to be approved by the Commissioners, will be required from the party with whom any contract shall be made, for the faithful performance of the contract.
WILLIAM C. WETMORE.
JONATHAN NATHAN.
RICHARD BUSTEED.
GEO. P. NELSON.
JOHN J. DOANE, Register.
R. B. CONNOLLY, Clerk of City and County.
A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.
Commissioners.

TO PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 28th inst., for the plumbing work and gas fitting required in the new school-house now building in 12th-st., near Broadway, in the XVth Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. By order of the Building Committee.
THOS. R. JACKSON, Architect.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855.

PROPOSALS FOR FITTING UP AND FURNISHING WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE No. 2, VIIth Ward, agreeable to plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., will be received until the 1st August next. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.
JAS. P. BREMNER, DAVID WEBB,
GEO. H. BUCKINGHAM, JOHN GRAY,
WADE B. WORRALL, JAS. BRINSMADE.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1855. Committee.

PROPOSALS FOR FITTING UP and furnishing Ward School Houses Nos. [illegible] and 36 in the XIth Ward, agreeably to the plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., will be received until the 4th of August next. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.
JAMES R. STEERS, LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
JOHN MASON, JAMES H. BRENNAN,
WILLIAM CUMMINGS, CHARLES PERLEY.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1855. Committee.

TO SASH AND BLIND MANUFACTURERS.—We wish to contract for sash, blinds, doors, moulding, &c., to the amount of from $500 to $7,000, to pay half cash and half in unincumbered real estate at cash prices. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Real Estate, Stock and Property Exchange, No. 195 Broadway.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNITURE.—Proposals for furnishing a Southern Hotel with all the necessary furniture. Full particulars as to quantity and quality may be had on application to J. G. HODSDEN, at the Irving House on Monday and Tuesday next from 12 to 4.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A pair of splendid bay horses, fine drivers in double or single harness, will be sold together, or single if required; also, the carriage. All of which can be purchased on favorable terms. For information and particulars respecting them, inquire at the stable No. 94 West 15th st.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY.—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly so on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnessed their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or street cleansed in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. 356 Broadway, New-York, No. 116 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,
By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo., pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]
Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words and such as she can understand.
Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.
DAYTON, May 1, 1857.
Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir:—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.
For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 180 Greenwich st.; SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs. CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 580 Houston st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid particular attention to female diseases of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.
P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.
EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 580 Houston-st.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. Persons of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.
CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

CHOLERINE MIXTURE.
THE ALARMING INCREASE OF BOWEL COMPLAINTS during the past week, whether arising from sudden change of temperature, from eating unripe fruit, badly cooked vegetables, or other causes, renders the greatest circumspection necessary in the preservation of health. Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera, and other epidemics peculiar to the season, are sure to prevail, more or less. Upon the first premonitory symptoms of an attack, take a teaspoonful of the Cholerine Mixture, which will afford speedy relief in all cases. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 100 Fulton st., New-York.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode thereon. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 518 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—346 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 169 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 543 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, FREDERICK G. SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.
FREDERICK G. SWAN.
EDWARD A. WETMORE.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G. SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. BOCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.
FREDERICK G. SWAN,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A. BOCK.
Dated New-York, June 30, 1855.

NOTICE.—The partnership of HUGH AUCHINCLOSS & SONS was dissolved by the death of the senior partner. His sons, who are also appointed executors of his will, will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the firm.
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS.
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.
The undersigned will continue the Commission business under the firm of JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, at No. 118 Broadway, corner of Thames st.
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS.
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.
New-York, July 18, 1855. WM. P. BLEECKER.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondents to recommend it to the public.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.
THREE TRAINS DAILY (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.
TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.
EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 2:45 P. M., Dayton at 3:50 P. M., Fort Wayne at 8 P. M., Indianapolis at 5:30 P. M.
AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.
LEAVING CINCINNATI at 8:25 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.
NIGHT EXPRESS, 9:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 5:35, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 4 P. M.
This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.
WM. C. CLEMENT, Supt. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't. C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.
EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 6 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.
LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 6:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.
NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.
ALSO FROM CLEVELAND
STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.
ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.
NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.
Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:58 P. M., connecting with steamer BLACKSTONE for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.
Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.
Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.
Trains on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:
Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New Bedford, &c.
Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:36 P. M.
For local trains and other connections, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.
Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above. J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 9, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 6:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 1 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:20, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 23, 1855, the following changes will be made in the running of trains: The mail train will leave the corner of White and Centre sts. at 7:30 A. M., instead of 8:15 A. M., and an additional train will run to Croton Falls, leaving the City Hall at 10 A. M., returning will leave Croton Falls at 4:30 P. M.
The 3 o'clock Dover Plains train will be extended through to Millerton every SATURDAY, arriving at 9:45 P. M., returning will leave Millerton at 5:30 A. M. every MONDAY morning. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Acting Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, via. 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 3 P. M.; Burlington, 4:40; Montreal, 9 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 9. Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.
I. V. BAKER, Sup't. T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 12 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortland-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.
For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 6 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 6, and $3 in 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

SUMMER RETREATS.

BERKSHIRE HOUSE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—M. P. LORD having leased for a term of years this well known and popular Hotel, informs the public that it will be reopened for the reception of company on the 1st of July next. The house is in all respects admirably calculated to afford a comfortable Summer residence for families or single boarders. The rooms are spacious and commodious, and all supplied with entire new furniture, and the grounds connected with the premises ample and well shaded. The unsurpassed beauty and salubrity of the village, and its immediate vicinity, combined with its facilities of communication with the principal Northern cities, render it a most desirable place for Summer resort. While soliciting a share of the public patronage, I beg leave to proffer the assurance that no effort shall be wanting on my part to promote the comfort and pleasure of my guests.
GREAT BARRINGTON, June 20, 1855. M. P. LORD.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors. It is a desirable place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure. The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and presents rare sport by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs, equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes depôt, in connection with the mail trains of cars, or to any other when requested. Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house in Plainfield, one block from the depôt, takes this opportunity of informing the general public that he is now prepared to receive from 50 to 100 boarders, single or with families, on the most reasonable terms; his house is large and commodious, and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable. JACOB THORN.
References—R. Herriott, No. 466 Broadway; Thewortle & Dunn, No. 22 Dey st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July [illegible]	1855	Saturday, July [illegible]	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 15.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 29.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Sept. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	Emerald Isle, new,	Edward Stanley,
Albion, new,	Cambria, new,	Shamrock, new,
Driver, new,	Dreadnaught, new,	Queen of Clippers, n.
Northampton, new,	Cosmopolite, new,	City of Brooklyn, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	Benjamin Adams,	Empire,
Arctic,	Antarctic,	Rappahannock,
Progress,	Andrew Foster,	Charles Buck,
St. Louis,	Galena,	Forest King,
Chimborazo,	Philanthropist,	Richard Morse,
Rebena,	Houghton,	Glance,
Kossuth,	Continent,	Centurion,
Helios,	Consul,	Constellation,
Compromise,	New-Hampshire,	R. Z.
Underwriter,	West Point,	Adriatic,
A. Z.,	Racer.	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.
Amazon, new, Southampton, Northumberland,
Ocean Queen, Hendrick Hudson, Palestine, new,
Devonshire, Margaret Evans, American Eagle.
Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.
TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
Price of passage, first cabin ... $130
Price of passage, second cabin ... 75
This steamer, in her construction, combines unequaled safety with strength, having five water-tight compartments, so completely protecting the engines, that even in case of collision, no injury could occur to endanger the safety either of the vessel or passengers. An experienced surgeon on board.
Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 26. For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 50 Broadway.
N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, T. SKINNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 13 North river, on WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 4 o'clock, P. M., will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Cabin passage fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Lynchburg, $16.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.
N. B.—Through tickets to the Virginia Springs. The Roanoke takes no freight for Richmond.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.
The ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SCHENCK, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 4.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $50—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $50. The splendid double-engine steamship DANIEL WEBSTER, 1,800 tons burden, Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, August 6, 1855, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6½ cents each.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank.
Will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st., pier N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad depôt:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday, July 19	1	P. M.	Thursday, July 19	7½	A. M.
Friday, July 20	2	P. M.	Thursday, July 19	1	P. M.
Saturday, July 21	11½	A. M.	Friday, July 20	11½	A. M.
Sunday, July 22	8	A. M.	Saturday, July 21	6	P. M.
Monday, July 23	9	A. M.	Sunday, July 22	12½	P. M.
Tuesday, July 24	9½	A. M.	Monday, July 23	1	P. M.
Wednesday, July 25	11	A. M.	Tuesday, July 24	2	P. M.
Thursday, July 26	12	M.	Wednesday, July 25	3	P. M.
Friday, July 27	12	M.	Thursday, July 26	4	P. M.
Saturday, July 28	3	P. M.	Friday, July 27	4	P. M.
Sunday, July 29	7½	A. M.	Saturday, July 28	5	P. M.
Monday, July 30	2	A. M.	Sunday, July 29	3	P. M.
Monday, July 30	3	P. M.	Monday, July 30	7	A. M.
Tuesday, July 31	4	P. M.	Tuesday, July 31	[illegible]	A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 1	4½	P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 1	[illegible]	A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 2	1	P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2	[illegible]	A. M.
			Thursday, Aug. 2	1	P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 25 CENTS.—The new and light drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

Leave New-York.			Leave Ocean Port.		
Tuesday, July 17	9	A. M.	Tuesday, July 17	4	P. M.
Wednesday, July 18	9	A. M.	Wednesday, July 18	6	P. M.
Thursday, July 19	7	A. M.	Thursday, July 19	11	A. M.
Friday, July 20	7	A. M.	Friday, July 20	11	A. M.
Saturday, July 21	12	M.	Saturday, July 21	7	P. M.
Sunday, July 22	8	A. M.	Sunday, July 22	6	P. M.
Monday, July 23	8	A. M.	Monday, July 23	1	P. M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

PREMIUM EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Five dollars premium will be paid by the steamer CROTON, on each trip, to the person who shall catch the largest fish, and one dollar to the person who shall catch the smallest fish. This splendid, fast and safe sea steamer will make her trips to the Fishing Banks, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving as follows: Broome-st., E. R., 7 A. M.; Gouverneur-st. 7¼; Peck Slip, 7½; Spring-st., N. R., 8 A. M.; Robinson-st., 8¼; Pier No. 3, N. R., 8½. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board. A Band of Music will accompany the boat.
N. B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions for which her size and speed render her peculiarly fitted. Apply to W. G. LOCKWOOD, No. 37 South-st., or to the Captain on board.

THE LONG-ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will run until further notice CHEAP EXCURSIONS THREE TIMES PER WEEK to GREENPORT and SAG HARBOR.—Fare for the excursion, out and back, $2 25; fare to Greenport or Sag Harbor only, $1 50. Leave Brooklyn on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A. M. Returning—Leave Greenport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 A. M. Between Greenport and Sag Harbor take steamer BARROSO. Tickets to return from Sag Harbor must be procured on board the steamer Barroso—and to return from Greenport, must be procured from the Ticket Agent at Greenport, by the delivery of the excursion certificate issued from the Office in Brooklyn.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. BOGMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Ames-st. at 8½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier foot Spring-st., 9¼ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 3 and 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HARRIS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVES, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Duane-st. Pier.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses; exceedingly convenient, simple and powerful in operation. P. D. GATES, No. 18 Broadway, agent for the manufacturer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—PAUL F. COOPER, Administrator, &c., against ELBERT W. KETCHUM and HENRY W. SILL.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the subscriber, as Receiver in the above entitled action, appointed under an order of said Court, dated Oct. [illegible], will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (Anthony J. Bleecker & Co., Auctioneers,) on the 31st day of July, 1855, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of ELBERT W. KETCHUM and HENRY W. SILL, or any or either of them, [illegible] of the above entitled action, of in and to the following lots of ground, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, to wit: All those [illegible] lots [illegible] of the Fourth-avenue, between Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth streets, and known on map of property in the Twelfth Ward, formerly belonging to John F. Pentz, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, as lots numbered 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, [illegible] 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125 and 126. Also, those seven lots on the southwesterly corner of Fourth-avenue and Ninety-second street, known on said map by the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. And also those seven other lots on the northwesterly corner of Fourth-avenue and Ninety-second street, known on said map by the numbers 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.
HENRY E. CUMMINGS, Receiver,
No. [illegible] Broadway.
WEDNESDAY, July [illegible]
jy13-3awtsW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE J. HARISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William B. Harison, No. 33 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of March 1855.
WILLIAM B. HARISON,
J. CHAMPLIN HARISON, } Administrators.
THOMAS L. HARISON,
mh19-lawtsM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW LEARY, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. 38 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1855.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
ANDREW LEARY, and } Executors and Executrix, &c., of Andrew Leary,
BRIDGET LEARY. deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS SMITH, Jr., late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of THOMAS SMITH, No. 206 [illegible], formerly Williamsburg, now the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated June 26, 1855.
THOMAS SMITH,
SAMUEL LEECH, } Executors.
SARAH J. SMITH,
jy16-lawtsM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR QUINN, late of Paterson, in the State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. 38 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1855.
JOHN E. DEVELIN, and
my29-lawtsM*) THOMAS A. QUINN,
Administrators, &c., of Arthur Quinn, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EMMA L. DE LA REE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the residence of WARREN RICHMOND, No. 220 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated Brooklyn, Feb. 20, 1855.
WARREN RICHMOND,
WILLIAM H. DE LA REE, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against JAMES HOLFORD, late of the city of London, Eng., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PLATENIUS, No. 40 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of January, 1855.
HENRY S. HOLFORD,
FREDERICK S. HOLFORD,
ja19-lawtsM Administrators with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of CHARLES S. LOCKWOOD, No. 418 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1855.
CHARLES S. LOCKWOOD, Administrator.
MARTHA L. LOCKWOOD, Administratrix.
jy16-lawtsM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HILL, late of the City of New-York, hardware merchant, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the store of PHINEAS SMITH, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1855.
WM. D. FLY, Administrator.
jy23-lawtsM* ELIZABETH HILL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB I. ARCULARIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of SPEIR & NASH, No. 46 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1855. WILLIAM P. SWEET, Administrator.
ja23-lawtsM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. WOODRUFF, late of the City of New-York, Commission-Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 20 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 4, 1855.
my7-lawtsM* JOHN NEWLAND, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS HAIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 11 West 21st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1855. BENJAMIN R. HAIGHT,
je4-lawtsM* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. JUBB, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of BELL & COE, Esqs. No. 36 Johnst., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1855. SUSAN JUBB, Administratrix.
ap23-lawtsM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Morris Fosdick, Surrogate of Queens County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of DAVID S. MILLS, late of the town of Newtown, in said County, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Charles R. Hart, Esq., No. 51 William-st., New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated March 5, 1855.
LYDIA MILLS,
JNO. T. MILLS,
JACOB D. MILLS, } Executors.
mh5-lawtsM* SAMUEL A. MILLS,

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF TIME—FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Landing at Northport, Port Jefferson and Orient Point. On and after July 23, 1855, the new and splendid steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. PARR, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 9 A. M., making the above landings and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M.—connecting with stages to Southold and Bridgehampton. Fare through only $1 50. Passengers ticketed through to Easthampton and Southampton for $1 75. Fare to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point only $1 25; Port Jefferson, 75 cents; Northport, 50 cents; Coaches, 75 cents. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 A. M.; Greenport, 8; Orient Point, 9.45; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport, 2 P. M.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. E. MELLEN & CO.

1855—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will, on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.
N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each trip to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

STEAMBOAT ARMENIA.—All persons having claims against the owners of the Hudson River steamboat ARMENIA, for baggage lost or stolen from said boat during the last two years, are requested to communicate immediately with Dr. PULLING, No. 88 [illegible], or with the undersigned. S. F. COOPER,
No. 68 Wall-st., third floor.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 165 Washington st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most favorable comparison with the best of foreign makes, can with confidence [illegible] and upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 88 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Dry White Zinc and White and Colored Zinc Paints, are prepared to execute orders. Their White Zinc is superior to any other of American manufacture, and compares favorably with the best quality of French. For sale on favorable terms by the Company's Agents,
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at the office, No. 442 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT, No. 19 Murray-st.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New Accessions to the Free Academy.

The examination of candidates from our Ward Schools resulted in the admission of about 300 new students to the Free Academy out of 396 examined. Ward School No. 35, Washington [illegible], Principal, sent 78 candidates for examination, 62 of whom were admitted, leaving 16 not admitted. Ward School No. 40, David B. Scott, Principal, offered 54 for examination, and all, except three, passed the ordeal and were admitted. The School in Twenty-fourth-street, Thomas Foulke, Principal, sent over 30 candidates, all which, we believe, were admitted. Greenwich-avenue School, Thomas F. Harrison, Principal, also sent quite a large number of well-prepared Ward School graduates. The Fifth Ward School, William Belden, Jr., Principal, had all its candidates (30) admitted. A large number of the down town Schools, although not having so many among their pupils desiring, or especially preparing, for entrance to the Free Academy, as are to be found in the new and more modern-built school-houses of the upper Wards, yet many of them deserve credit from the fact that they are very apt to be successful in having nearly all their candidates, though the number is comparatively small, pass creditably into the Academy. In most of our schools, and particularly so in the lower part of the City, nine-tenths of the pupils have an eye to business rather than to the Academy.

Several of the Schools on the East side of the City, considering circumstances of location and distance from the Academy, were creditably represented in the late examination. Broome-street School, H. C. Martin, Principal, had its six candidates admitted; also the same number entered, we believe, from Madison-street School, J. H. Fanning, Principal, and from Henry-street School, H. Kiddle, Principal; Ward School No. 1, W. W. Smith, Principal, had also about the same number admitted.

It should be borne in mind, that the teachers of our Schools in granting the necessary certificates to applicants, do not certify that all such are qualified for admission, but simply that they are of the proper age and have attended their school the requisite time. Still, all teachers must naturally feel desirous of having all to whom they give certificates admitted, if possible.

Of course, not having the exact record of those admitted and rejected before us, we may have omitted some Schools that deserve more honorable mention than some of those alluded to. We, however, with pleasure record the general fact, that out of 396 of the pupils of the Ward Schools, who have just been examined critically and often at great length, by some six or eight different professors, on as many different branches, about 300 have acquitted themselves satisfactorily, and are now registered among the Students of the Academy.

The course of study pursued by the candidates includes the following subjects: Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, the History of the United States, Bookkeeping, and Algebra to the end of Simple Equations. The examination is strictly impartial—the boys being known by their numbers and not by their names, or the school from whence they have come.

Returned Missionary from India.

Rev. Jeremiah Phillips, twenty years engaged as Missionary in India, and just returned from that country, delivered yesterday morning, at the Free Will Baptist Church, in Sullivan-street, an interesting discourse on the missionary efforts in India.

He spoke of the customs and habits of the natives of India, their mode of dress, buildings, food and manner of preparing and eating it, &c.

In respect to education, he said it was very meagre, indeed. Learning to read and write comprised its extent, and even this scanty privilege the female portion were debarred from—except prostitutes. These were granted this privilege so as to be able to amuse the populace by singing songs and recitations. By this system of instruction, the young boys—from being taught to chaunt, and write their words at the same time—learned simultaneously reading and writing.

He gave some statements of the results already attained by the Missionary enterprise. By these statements it appears that during the past year the number of European and American Missionaries laboring among the native population in India and Ceylon, amount to 400, together with 48 ordained native missionaries and 700 native catechists. These are employed in preaching the Gospel in the vernacular tongues. The native Christian Churches are 332 and number 18,500 communicants. The entire native Christian population includes 112,000 persons, old and young. The number of day schools is 1,350, containing 47,530 boys. There are 93 boarding-schools for boys, containing 2,400 scholars, and 102 boarding-schools for girls, numbering 2,800 pupils. There are maintained, 126 English day schools, giving a superior education to more than 14,000 students. There are also 350 day schools for females with about 12,000 girls. Efforts are being continued to improve the ten translations of the Bible and the five versions made of the New Testament. Christian tracts are being widely scattered beyond the boundaries of the Missionary Stations. There are twenty-five printing presses in active operation. There are in this work engaged twenty Missionary Societies with $1,000,000 annual expenditure. The station at Orissa at which he was more immediately engaged he represented as in a flourishing condition, though in common with other stations it stood in need of additional aid. The appeals of his and kindred Missionary Societies for help he hoped would be responded to by the Christians of America.

A native convert named Dula was now introduced, and Rev. Mr. Phillips, acting as interpreter, proceeded to relate his Christian experience. The convert's countenance manifested intelligence, and his manners, though not free from embarrassment, were unassuming and pleasing.

Rev. Mr. Phillips' visit to this country is to provide for the education of his family. He returns in two years.

Important Information.

A person styling himself the "Prophet of the Latter Day" preached a sermon at Mechanics Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, on the theme of the "Nature and Location of Heaven and Hell." The novelty of the theme (although advertised in the public prints) did not attract an audience of more than forty or fifty. The "Prophet" is not in appearance the manner of man one would suppose him to be from the singularity of his title and theme. He spoke without notes and in fluent style, and nearly two hours in length. He argued, and supported his arguments with texts of Scripture ingeniously put, that there are three literal heavens—one in the atmosphere above and around the earth—one in infinite space among the stars, and the third, where Paul was carried in a trance, which somewhere else is called Paradise, where Christ dwelt. The soul of every one who dies, he contended, is in hell, but hell, he thinks, is nothing more nor less than death—the grave.

The dead (or the damned) will remain in an unconscious state till the resurrection, when all will arise at the sound of the last trumpet—the good to enjoy the bliss of paradise with God; the bad to be doomed to an eternal sleep. He quoted largely from Revelations, and interpreted the "beast of sin" mentioned therein to mean to represent the Pope, and the "false prophet" to signify the "tyrannical and time-serving hierarchy of Protestantism." The second coming of Christ will result in cleansing the earth of sin, and misery, and death, and make it a never-ending paradise. The exact time of the resurrection, he felt confident, was close at hand.

The sermon was listened to with especial attention by an old gentleman, who occupied a front seat, and testified his approbation of it by frequent "amens." The speaker was interrupted at one time, however, by the unmannerly conduct of a half dozen well dressed "snobs," who, hearing the sound of a drum in the street, rushed out of the Hall.

Mr. Watson's Case.

Mr. Watson believes we have done him injustice in saying that he was held to answer. We beg to differ. He was held to answer, and the officer was responsible for his appearance, and could have locked him up if he chose. Sometimes men when accused of an offence are allowed to go at large, at the same time it is understood that they are in the officer's custody. The complaint was dismissed after an examination, which shows he was held for examination. The complaint was made by G. A. Walker, but the warrant for the arrest of Mr. Watson had the names of Samuel B. Fretts and A. P. Kline on it. There is probably an exaggeration in the statement, as there was in the whole affair, that Walker would be a loser to the amount of $15,000.

Educational Convention.

The American Association for the advancement of Education is to be held in New-York, (the University,) to open August 28, and to continue four days. Papers to be read as follows:

Rev. T. N. Moore, Richmond, Va., on Family Training. Rev. Bishop Potter, Albany, on Classical Education. Rev. H. P. Tappan, Mich., on Relation of Colleges and Common Schools. Rev. Charles Brooks, Medford, Mass., on Moral Education. Prof. Felton, Cambridge, Mass., on Classical Literature. Rev. Dr. Huntington, Mass., on Unconscious Tuition. Dr. T. Lewis, Union College, on Principles of Translation. Rev. E. B. Huntington, Conn., on Physical and Mental Activity. Lieut. Maury, Washington, on a subject yet to be selected. Rev. Dr. Proudfit, New-Brunswick, on a subject yet to be selected. F. A. P. Barnard, University, Miss., on Improvements in American Colleges. Prof. H. J. Anderson, N. Y., on Physical Sciences. Prof. Bache, (coast survey,) the Annual Address. J. N. McElligott, on subject not named.

Portrait of Bishop Atkinson.

Bogle has just finished a noble portrait of Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of the diocese of North Carolina, which may be seen at Messrs. Williams & Stevens', for a few days. This picture has been executed to order for a private collection. It is three-quarter size, and represents the Bishop, in full pontificals, in the act of addressing his congregation. The Bible lies open on the sacred desk, and appropriate architectural surroundings forming the background. There is an air of animated earnestness about the Bishop which is very characteristic. This picture will add to the artist's high reputation.

☞ The celebrated Dr. Taylor, of New-Haven, preached yesterday in Dr. Cheever's Church on Union-square.

☞ Hon. T. Frelinghuysen delivers the Presidential Address to-day at Rutgers College.

Coroners Inquests.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Hilton on the body of Samuel Cordial, a young man who was swept out by the tide while bathing at Ward's Island.

Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Cortde, the German who was accidentally drowned on Saturday at the Hoboken ferry dock. Cortde was inserting a frame of glass in the cabin window of the steamer *James Watt*, and owing to his carelessness he fell into the water. Before falling into the water his body got dreadfully crushed between the dock and the fenders. Deceased was a young man 22 years of age, and leaves a wife and family in Hoboken.

Coroner Gamble held an inquest on Saturday on the body of the second engineer of the steamer *Vanderbilt*, John Fingee, who was accidentally drowned at Pier No. 2 North River. Mr. Fingee was standing on the dock talking to a friend of his, Mr. Russ, when a cart came along. To be more out of the way he stepped backward as he supposed on the plank leading to the steamboat, when he was suddenly precipitated into the water. Every effort was made to rescue him, but without success. Deceased was 31 years of age, and a native of New-York.

SUICIDE BY TAKING ARSENIC.

Coroner Gamble held an inquest on Saturday on the body of Mary Judson, a young girl about 19 years of age, who died from the effects of arsenic the same morning at the New-York Hospital. The deceased was employed as a waiter in the saloon of Mr. Johnson, No. 104 Vesey-street, and had become apparently, from some cause or other, tired of life. She left her situation on Friday morning, and proceeded to a drug store and procured a shilling's worth of arsenic, which she swallowed. The same evening she applied for lodgings at the First Ward Station house, and told her story. Medical aid was procured, but the case seeming fatal, she was removed to the Hospital, where she died next morning. Deceased was a native of Bridgeport, Conn.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A man named George Reed, residing at No. 53 Cherry-street, while laboring under delirium tremens, attempted to commit suicide by jumping from a third story window. He was taken up to his residence in a dangerous condition.

Stealing from his Father.

Charles Phillips, a lad sixteen years of age, was taken into custody on Friday, by the Tenth Ward Police on the charge of entering his parent's premises, No. 109 Seventh-street, and stealing $100 in cash, besides several articles of jewelry. It appears that this promising youth gave the money to a woman living in Avenue B, who was to purchase pistols and other toys for him. The accused was brought before Justice Welsh and committed for examination.

Charged with Forgery.

A young man, named Joseph Bernard, was arrested on Saturday, by Officer Lord, of the lower Police Court, charged with forging the signature of Joseph Burr, No. 320 Washington-street, importer of liquors, and obtaining sums of money, amounting in all, to $300. The accused was held to bail in $1,000.

Attempt to Kill by Shooting.

Peter Jolie was arrested yesterday by Officer Wogan, of the Fourth Ward, charged with attempting to kill by shooting Henry Beverly, No. 73 Roosevelt-st. The prisoner presented a six-shooter at the complainant, but luckily the pistol snapped, probably saving his life. The accused was committed by Justice Bogart, to answer the charge of a felonious assault.

Found Drowned.

Two unknown men were found floating in the water yesterday,—one at the foot of Stanton, and the other at the foot of Eighth-street. Both were naked, and appeared to have been drowned while bathing. One was about 30 years of age, the other was about 32.

A Disorderly House.

Fourteen prostitutes were brought to the lower Police Court on Saturday, and discharged. The keeper of the house, Wm. Kipps, was, however, held for examination on the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

Playing on a Roof.

A boy named Thomas McCarty, about 5 years of age, while playing on the roof of house No. 472 Pearl-street, on Saturday last, fell over and was severely injured. He was taken to the Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. Putnam & Ainsworth would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms*.

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Dépôt.

July 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

Put the Prices Down.—How many business men have been ruined by keeping up the prices, to secure a large profit. Those who are complaining of dull trade should follow the example of Messrs. Charles Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-street. They are selling rich Paris mantillas at $3 that cost $6, rich bareges (all wool) at 1s. that cost 3s., rich barege de laines at 6d. per yard—cost 2s. Paris printed jaconets and lawns of the choicest styles so exceedingly low that paper makers could almost compete with the legitimate purchasers for the purpose of converting them into paper. This may seem strange to some, but still there is a policy in the sacrifice well understood by shrewd business men.

[Advertisement.]

☞ While wearing Ray's Superior Zephyr Merino Undergarments, you
Know-Nothing of morning chills,
Nothing of midday heats,
Nothing of evening dews,
Everything of the wisdom and pleasure of wearing the coolest, healthiest and pleasantest Summer undergarment ever offered to the approbation of a discerning public. Examine and judge, purchase and enjoy, at
James E. Ray's
Family Hosiery and Undergarment Manufactory,
No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Notice.—The attention of travelers is called to the change of hour, by the New-York and Harlem Railroad. The Mail Train that has heretofore left the corner of White and Centre-street at 8:15 o'clock A. M., will leave at 7:30 o'clock A. M. And an Accommodation Train for Croton Falls and Lake Mahopac will leave the City Hall at 10 o'clock A. M.; returning from Croton Falls, at 4:30 o'clock P. M. The 5 o'clock P. M. Dover Plains' Train will be extended to Millerton, every Saturday, arriving at 9:45 o'clock P. M.; returning from Millerton every Monday, at 5:30 o'clock A. M.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The 50,000 readers of the New-York Daily Times are 50,000 wearers of
STOCKINGS AND SOCKS,
and can each find the article suited to his taste and use at from
ONE TO THREE CENTS A PAIR PROFIT
over the first cost, at James E. Ray's Family Stocking Factory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Life Insurances appeal to the sympathy and good judgment of every husband and parent; it being within the reach of nearly all to secure a life policy of a few thousand dollars, not to be swallowed up in the wreck of business and the sacrifice of property attendant upon the unlooked for death of the managing head, but to come wholly and promptly, and in the hour of need, from the Howard Life Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Salt Rheum, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Scrofula, and in all Rheumatic cases this reliable Ointment should be used as a sovereign remedy even when all other means have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

YE CONSTABEL.
Her lovier did enter then,
"Oh, Dinah, what's the matter!"
"Ye Balm of Thousand Flowers," quoth she,
And Villikins looked at her.
[To be continued.]

[Advertisement.]

Decidedly the Most Useful and Valuable Medicine in the World.—The unprecedented demand for Durno's Catarrh Snuff is now daily supplied through the Post Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. Durno, No. 63 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Light, Newton & Bradbury's unrivaled Pianofortes, and Goodman & Baldwin's single and double Melodions. Second-hand Pianos for sale or to let. A large stock for sale very low for cash or approved paper. Prices from $100 to $450.
Colburn & Nash, Agents, No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Another crowd may be expected at this house again to-night. The great Indian Drama of "Wacousta" is to be produced in splendor, with Mr. J. R. Scott, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, and a strong company. "Contentment vs. Riches," and "Hole in the Wall," complete the bill.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, July 22, Mary Sturges, infant daughter of Jeremiah M. and Mary J. Wardwell, aged 3 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 223 9th st., on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, July 21, after a short illness Sophia G., daughter of Samuel J. and Catharine Berry, in the 17th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 11 Charlton-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In Brooklyn on Saturday, July 21, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Henry Oakley, aged 36 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 184 Adams-st., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

At Paterson, N. J., at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel McCully, Mrs. Sarah, widow of the late Capt. William Ireland, of this City, in 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, from No. 44 West-st., Paterson.

At his residence Aubrey Farm, Fayette, Seneca Co., N. Y., on Monday, July 9, James George Stacey, in the 59th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 21.

$1,000	California 7s '70..	86½	150	N. Y. Cen. R. R..s60.	101¼
800	do..............	86	21	do..............	101
500	do..............	86½	100	do..............c.	101
2,000	Indiana State 5s...	84½	70	do..............c.	101
3,000	do..............	84	50	do..............b30	101
6,000	Harlem 1st M. Bds.	91½	400	do..............c.	101
5,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71.	86½	400	do..............b30	101
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75..	92	100	do..............s60	101
5,000	Hud. R. 3d M. B..	77	110	Erie Railroad......s3	51
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	85½	250	do..............s3	51
10,000	do..............b10	86	435	do..............	51
7,500	do..............s3	86	125	do..............c.	51
20,000	do..............s60	85½	50	do..............s30	51
10,000	do..............b30	86½	100	do..............s60	51
8,000	Ill. C. R. F'd Bs w.p.	84½	100	do..............b60	51
9,000	do..............	85	100	do..............s60	51
6,000	Ill. Frl'nd Bds....s3	88	100	do..............s60	51
15,000	do..............	88	16	Nor. & Wor. Railroad	39
10,000	N. Y. Central 7's..	102½	50	Hudson Riv. R. R....s3	40½
500	do..............	102½	100	do..............s	40½
18	Continental Bank..	106	100	Reading Railroad.b60	91
5	Ohio Life & Trust Co	100	50	do..............b60	90½
12	Hanover Bank......	97½	50	do..............s60	90½
10	do..............	98	200	do..............s60	90
50	Canton Company....c	26½	42	Michigan Cen. R. R.	93½
200	do..............c	27	50	do..............b60	94
300	Cumberl'd Coal Co..c	28½	250	Panama Railroad....	101
250	do..............s3	28½	50	do..............b30.	101½
100	do..............b60	29	50	do..............b3.	101
150	do..............s60	28½	10	Cin. H. & D. R. R....	83
200	Gardiner G. Mine.b60	1½	10	Clev., C. & Cin......	106
350	Nicaragua Tran. Co.c	17½	50	Ill. Central R. R.....	95½
105	Pennsyl. Coal Co....	111	50	do..............	97
203	Clev. & Tol. R. R....s3	90	200	Harlem Railroad.....	28½
100	do..............s30	90½	100	do..............b60	28½
100	do..............b10	90½	300	do..............b60	28½
43	Chi. & R. I. R. R....b3	93	40	Cl. & P. R. R. ex. div.	86
50	do..............b60	94½	18	Ga. & C. R. R. ex. div.	104½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks were made at auction by order of an Executor, by E. H. Ludlow:

150 shares Merchants' Bank	107¼
336 shares North River Bank	104¼
100 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	122½
45 shares Seventh Ward Bank	121
44 shares New-York Bowery Insurance Co.	179
12 shares Howard Insurance Co.	144
12 shares Manhattan Banking Co.	120½
60 shares Bowery Bank	107
8 shares Island City Bank	80

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Erie Bonds of '75..	92½	100	Reading Railroad..s60	90½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B. b3	86	200	do..............s60	90½
200	Cumb. Coal Co......	28	50	Panama Rail'd.b4m	103
50	do..............b30	28	80	Erie Railroad......s30	51
50	do..............b7	28½	100	do..............s3	51
50	do..............b30	29	50	do..............b15	51
50	Canton Company...s60	27	150	do..............b60	51
100	Nic. Transit Co....b60	18	75	do..............	51
100	Clev. & Toledo R. R. s3	90½	150	do..............b3	51
100	do..............b3	90½	50	do..............s1wk	51
100	do..............b30	90½	100	do..............s60	51
100	do..............s60	90½	100	do..............s60	51
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R...b60	101½	150	Hudson Riv. Railroad	41
200	do..............b30.	102	100	do..............s60	41

Monday, July 23—A. M.

The Stock market on Saturday gave evidences of a little more strength and buoyancy, but the change was not of a very important character. Most operators had anticipated it, even amid the comparative heaviness and languor perceptible during the preceding five days, and, though no noticeable improvement occurred in the demand, those having securities to dispose of, evinced increased confidence. The present and prospective ease in the Money market, together with the probabilities of a large and profitable harvest, this season, encourage nearly all parties to view the future without any serious fear or distrust. Though speculation is, for the moment, quite restricted, owing at least as much to the fact that many leading dealers are absent from the City on pleasure tours, as to any other cause, the tone of the business is healthy and promising, and we cannot now discern whence need be dreaded anything likely to impair it in these particulars. The transactions at both meetings of the Board on Saturday, were, all *things considered, to a fair extent, at stronger prices*. New-York Central Railroad shares were pretty active, and rose to 102, b30. Erie were not quite so brisk, but closed with more firmness. There was rather less animation in Reading, which opened at 91, b60, and left off at 90½, s60. The dividend recently announced on this stock has scarcely met general expectations. This circumstance militates against the security. Hudson River shares attracted more notice and reached 41 s60, at the Second Board. Harlem were likewise in a little better request at steady rates. A small business occurred in Illinois Central, opening at 96½ and closing at 97; in Michigan Central at unchanged figures, and in Chicago and Rock Island at slightly firmer prices. Galena and Chicago sold for 104½, and Cleveland and Pittsburg for 56½, both ex-dividend. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati were quiet at 106; while a moderate inquiry existed for Cleveland and Toledo;—opening at 90, s3, and closing at 90½, s60. Nothing of moment has occurred at the Stock Board, for some days past, in the shares of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road. These are not freely offered, and are quoted quite firm. We are informed that the loan of $650,000 on 8 per cent. Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Company has been successfully negotiated at satisfactory rates, by Messrs. Atwood & Co., Bankers, of this City. Panama shares opened at 101, and closed at 103, b4mos., on Saturday, with light sales. Railway Bonds exhibited increased animation. Illinois Central Bonds advanced ½; Freeland Bonds ½. Freeland Bonds, without privilege, closed at 88. Erie Bonds of '75, New-York Central 7s, and Hudson Third Mortgage advanced ½. Harlem First Mortgage brought 91½. State Stocks were inactive at essentially unchanged figures. Money was in rather better request, but not to an extent at all equivalent to the resources of lenders,—and no change of interest occurred in loan or discount rates. In Foreign Exchanges, there was but very little movement. Quotations were nominally the same—on London, 109½@110½; on Paris, f5.15@f5.12½.

The Foreign Trade of this port is again increasing, but so far, this year, it is much less than that to the same period last year. Including the Dry Goods table in our previous paper, the week's import of merchandise reached $4,933,481, against $4,169,006, the corresponding week last year. For the calendar year 1855 to the present date, the total import is $78,614,000 against $104,886,000 to same date in the calendar year of 1854. The export of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week equaled $1,458,698 against $1,089,667 the same week last July. For the current calendar year, to date, the total export comprises $32,844,000 against $38,025,000 to same date the previous calendar year. The Specie export of the week, as registered at the New-York Custom-House was but $85,199; all of which went out in the *North Star* on Saturday for Havre. In this return there is, of course, no allusion to the shipment by the steamer from Boston last Wednesday, the better part of which was forwarded from this City. The direct export of Specie hence the same week last July amounted to $587,000. For the calendar year to the present date, the Specie export from this port reaches $18,402,000 against $18,131,000 to corresponding date in 1854. We have had no arrivals this week of treasure from California. Two steamers from the Isthmus are nearly due; they will doubtless reach New-York in the course of a few days, and are apt to add considerably to our stock of Specie. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $2,776,052 against $2,115,476 at the close of the previous week. Saturday's receipts were $127,290; payments, $41,403. The payments for Assay Office amounted to $67,087; on disbursing checks, $65,090; and the balance in the departments under the control of the Sub-Treasurer, $7,242,318.

Our general markets possess rather more animation, with, however, much less firmness in most branches. Unfavorable foreign news has acted injuriously on the trade in Cotton, and this is now ⅛@¼c. ℔ lb. lower, than at the beginning of the week just closed,—without being more inquired for. Flour and Wheat have been very freely offered at considerably reduced prices, with moderate transactions therein. We are now about free from any terror of famine, or famine prices. Combinations of speculators cannot resist the natural current to plentiness and cheapness. Corn is in good supply and request, but is on the decline. The business in Provisions and other leading articles is of an average extent and characterized by some irregularity. The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the principal articles of produce the past week, and the corresponding week last year:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales......	2,912	$142,778	7,576	$378,271
Flour, bbls.........	17,082	120,560	7,271	75,098
CornMeal, bbls.&tc.	606	1,602	600	2,506
Wheat, bushels....	32,609	50,724	—	—
Corn, bushels......	17,791	13,568	135,416	131,518
Pork, bbls. & tcs...	1,795	19,039	488	5,931
Beef, bbls. & tcs...	397	7,766	295	3,343
Total Produce........		$357,646		$596,607
Miscellaneous........		732,021		862,091
Total for the week.....		$1,089,667		$1,458,698

The Railroad Convention which had been in session for two days of last week at the Clarendon House, Buffalo, N. Y., adjourned on Friday afternoon. The attempts to bring about a reconciliation between the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Companies was a failure, and the representatives of the latter, after withdrawing from the Convention the second night, took no further part in the proceedings. On Friday morning the session was one of more or less confusion. A series of resolutions were adopted, proposing after the 1st of August next to do away with all runners and outside agents, and the present manner of exaggerated advertising through handbills and posters; after which a considerable discussion took place, and the Convention adjourned. There were twenty-three Railroad Companies and four lines of steamers represented by fifty delegates.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the Anthracite Coal tonnage for the past week, from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions, reached 109,617 tons, and for the season, 3,258,972 tons. The Reading Railroad reports, for the week, to Thursday, 51,147, and for the season, to same period, 1,246,663 tons, against 1,101,305 tons to the same time last year. The Schuylkill Navigation reports, for the week, 29,573 tons, and for the season, 503,913 tons, against 438,552 tons to the same time last year. Shipments of Coal on the Lehigh, for the week ending on Saturday last, were, in consequence, only 28,897 tons, against 45,441 tons for the corresponding week of last year; for the season, 508,396 tons, against 463,931 tons to same time last year.

The *American Railroad Journal*, for this week, gives an interesting sketch of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, and a condensed statement of its present financial condition, adding that it understands, that the Company's forthcoming report, for their fiscal year ending with the 30th ult.,—as yet unpublished—will contain a proposition to consolidate their several issues of bonds by an issue upon their whole property of $8,000,000. Of this, $5,500,000 are to be used for retiring the outstanding bonds, at $1,250,000, to be reserved for a double track, but not to be used till 1857. The total cost of the 475 miles of road, leaving out the amount reserved for double track, will be represented as follows:

Capital Stock	$6,928,900
Consolidated Bonds	6,750,000
Total	$13,678,900

Or deducting $1,000,000, which is not far from the value of the other items of property owned by the Company, not represented in construction, and necessary for the working of the road, there is left *the sum of $12,678,900 as the total cost of the road, or $26,692 per mile*—a sum not likely to be materially increased, *except to meet the legitimate demands of an increasing traffic*.

In our last, we referred to—among others—a new banking institution being organized in the interest of the French and German Dry Goods Importers, with Mr. Behrens as President, and Mr. Carey as Cashier. We have since heard that Mr. E. S. Ballin, of the firm of Ballin & Sander, is to be the President, temporarily at least, and that Mr. Asher Kursheedt will probably be selected as Cashier. The new Bank will not restrict its intercourse to the influential class whence emanated its projectors; but, while seeking business among all classes of our foreign population, it will equally solicit that of our native merchants. The new institution is still without a name.

We insert underneath a second communication from an intelligent and highly respectable Bank officer on Country Bank Redemption—though we can see in it nothing to require us to materially alter or modify our own published views on the subject.

It is stated that a number of outside operators, joined with about as many members of the Board of Stockbrokers, have subscribed for, and rented the spacious room on the first floor of No. 15 William-street, next to the Corn Exchange. The object of this union is to have some general place of meeting or exchange, before and after Boards, instead of assembling at the street corners as heretofore. We understand that it is the intention of the parties in the movement to have a book of quotations kept there, and the various transactions of the Board recorded. As the right of entrance can be secured for a small fee, it will no doubt be availed of by every one interested in the fluctuation of the Stock market.

Country Bank Redemptions.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your notice of my recent communication on the subject of "Country Bank Redemptions," and the proposed Clearing-House, which appeared in your paper of the 18th inst., was very well, and yet it was calculated to mislead your readers in some respects. You say "The point is one of private, rather than public concern." So far as the ¼ of 1 ℔ cent. discount at which the law authorizes the Country Banks to take up their circulation in New-York, Albany or Troy, is concerned, it matters not to the public, certainly, whether they pay the ¼ to the Metropolitan or any other Bank, or to the proposed Clearing-House.

But the Clearing-House plan contemplates actual redemption at ¼ in New-York, so that *all parties* who hold the notes of the Country Banks, could realize upon them at but the ¼ discount *any day* they desired. What you call, perhaps justly, the "Metropolitan system," does not secure this, as they take Country Bank Notes at ¼, but in addition they require the party depositing them, *to leave them for one day*, and besides, they sometimes have declined to receive them at all, except from parties they choose to regard as their customers.

Clearly, then, the proposed Clearing-House would be an improvement, and the movement is one in which the great public have some interests, hence it may justly be said to be of "public concern."

It is respectfully submitted to your well-known candor, that it is scarcely just to denominate that remuneration accorded by law to the country Banks, for redeeming their notes at a point remote from their several places of business, besides being compelled to redeem them in coin at their counters, "the shave of twenty-five cents off the hundred dollars."

Let it be borne in mind, that the greater amount of these redemptions and discounts are made for account of, and paid by the various country Banks, which Banks, in transacting the business of the country, receive and remit, it is believed, more than one-half of all the currency going forward for redemption.

The public are ever just, and are willing, and expect the parties actually providing the means or doing the service, will receive the fair compensation fixed therefor, which my previous article shows the Banks do not realize, nor even the moiety thereof which is pretended to be divided with them.

The writer of this does not see either the justice or propriety of expecting the country Banks would become the gratuitous carriers of the balances resulting from the business of the country, from country to City, which service they would most certainly perform without adequate remuneration, if they redeemed their notes at par in New-York.

It has been said that the increased circulation, which the Banks would secure by making their rates par in New-York, would be an equivalent, but this assumption is controverted, and is not generally held sound.

As well might it be expected that the New-York City Banks, who issue currency for circulation, would provide for redeeming the same at par in London or New-Orleans, and thereby secure a greater circulation and corresponding profit. When they do so, the country Banks will not be behind them in benefiting the public, as well as themselves.

A BANK OFFICER.

Wisconsin Banks.

The Comptroller of Wisconsin makes the following statement of the condition of the Banks of that State on the 2d instant:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$3,405,401
Due from Directors	49,632
Due from Brokers	123,876
Overdrafts	14,945
Stocks at par value	1,044,751
Stocks not deposited	8,361
Promissory Notes	24,686
Specie	356,127
Cash items	70,487
Real Estate	53,979
Loss and expenses account	34,344
Bills of solvent Banks on hand	561,224
Bills of suspended Banks	1,891
Due from Banks	437,345
Total Resources	$5,250,007

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,536,000
Notes in circulation	830,330
Due Depositors	2,035,818
Due to others	756,869
Total Liabilities	$5,250,007

The following table will show the number of Banks now in liquidation, with the amount of their outstanding circulation, and the cash in the hands of the Comptroller for the redemption thereof:

	Circulation.	Cash.
Oshkosh City Bank	$5,762	$5,763
Germania Bank	2,524	2,524
Bank of the West	15,900	15,900
Exchange Bank	9,493	11,000
Waukesha Bank	none.	none.
Total	$33,679	$35,187

The total circulation of the Banks is $968,646, for which the following securities are held:

Wisconsin State Stocks 7 per cent.	$50,000	
Wisconsin State Stocks 8 per cent.	50,000	—$100,000
Georgia State Stocks 6 per cent.	25,000	
Georgia State Stocks 7 per cent.	20,000	— 45,000
Virginia State Stocks 6 per cent.		264,500
Missouri State Stocks 6 per cent.		274,000
Tennessee State Stocks 6 per cent.		186,000
North Carolina State Stocks 6 per cent.		83,000
Kentucky State Stocks 6 per cent.		69,000
Louisiana State Stocks 6 per cent.		24,500
Michigan State Stocks 6 per cent.		11,000
California State Stocks 7 per cent.		5,000
Total		$1,059,5[illegible]
Cash in the hands of Bank Comptroller		20,667
Total		$1,079,1[illegible]

City Trade of the Canals.

Statement *showing the quantity of the several articles first cleared on the Canals at, and the quantity left at New-York during the 3d week in July, 1855.*

MERCHANDISE CLEARED.

Articles.	On Erie Canal.	Articles.	On Erie Canal.
Sugar, lbs	1,505,649	Iron, lbs	371,845
Molasses, lbs	294,800	Railroad Iron	2,594,300
Coffee, lbs	230,942	All other mdse	1,787,104
Nails, lbs	35,704		
Total			6,799,305

Articles.	Left from Erie Canal.	Left from Champlain Canal.	Total.
Flour, bbls	20,352	2,575	22,926
Wheat, bush	200	—	200
Corn, bush	216,400	—	216,400
Rye, bush	2,300	—	2,300
Oats, bush	35,600	2,500	38,100
Bran & ShipStuff, lbs	186,500	—	186,500
Ashes, bbls	237	—	237
Pork, bbls	811	—	811
Bacon, lbs	218,000	—	218,000
Butter, lbs	4,900	—	4,900
Lard, lbs	510,000	—	510,000
Wool, lbs	163,700	151,900	315,000
Domestic Spirits	23,500	3,500	27,000
Tolls received			$5,679 24

RICHARD H. WOODS, Collector.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, July 21—12½ P. M.

Flour is dull and lower. Sales 900 bbls. Wisconsin, at $8. Some parcels, at retail, of Michigan and Iowa sold at $8 50@$9 50. Wheat—A moderate inquiry and no sales. Corn quiet, and holders firm, with [illegible] above those of buyers. Sales [illegible] bushels, at [illegible]. Oats [illegible] request. Sales [illegible] bushels, at [illegible]. Canal Freights unchanged; [illegible] Corn to Albany.

Lake Imports for the last 24 hours—Flour, [illegible] bbls.; Wheat, 1,300 bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels.

Canal Exports for the same time—Flour, [illegible] bbls.; Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, 27,[illegible] bushels; Oats, 4,800 bushels.

New-Orleans, Thursday, July 19.

Cotton is easier, but probably lower. Sales to-day, 1,000 bales. Flour is considerably lower.

Charleston, Thursday, July 19.

The sales of Cotton for the week add up 2,300 bales. Middling we quote at 11@11½c. Rice is moody and has advanced ⅛c. Freights—Cotton—to Liverpool are dull at 5-16d.

Providence, Saturday, July 21.

Our Cotton market for the past week has been dull with small sales at irregular prices. Wool—The market has been firm, with sales amounting to [illegible] lbs. Printing Cloths unchanged; sales [illegible] pieces.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship North Star, for Havre—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Cushman, [illegible] Boston; Mr and Mrs Conant, Newark; D. A. Worthington, [illegible] [illegible]

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg—[illegible]

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Amazon, from London—Mrs. S. J. White, Miss E. L. [illegible], and W. Lowell, of London; [illegible] of New-York; [illegible] Cunningham, Mrs. De Villiers, Mrs. F. Williams and servant, of London; Dr. Wheelock.

EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
North Star	New-York	Havre	July 21
Pacific	New-York	Liverpool	July 25
Arago	New-York	Havre	July [illegible]
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 1

FROM EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	July 11
Washington	Southampton	New-York	July [illegible]
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July [illegible]
Ariel	Havre	New-York	July [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 49 | Sun sets..... 7 24 | Moon sets..... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 3 00 | Gov. Island. 3 [illegible] | Hell Gate..... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, JULY 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships [illegible]

Barks [illegible]

Brigs [illegible]

Schrs. [illegible]

Propeller Western Port, Berry, Portland, J. [illegible]

Arrived.

Ship Wm. F. Schmidt, [illegible], Antwerp June 11, with mdse. and 196 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

Brig Diana (Br., of London,) Craighead, Palermo 17 ds., with fruit to Draper & Devlin.

[illegible]

Schr. Isabella, Franklin, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Wolcott, Crowell, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Martha Maria, Ferris, Salem, with mdse. to E. W. Bopes.

Schr. Arctic, Richards, Alexandria, with mdse. to Abbott, Dodge & Co.

Schr. Lucy Blake, Spear, Rockport, plaster to master.

Schr. Nonpareil, Hix, Rockland.

Schr. Wonder, French, Providence.

Schr. Henry Cost, [illegible], Johnson, New Bedford.

Schr. D. C. Brooks, Grier, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. John, [illegible], Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Morning Star, Baylis, Rondout, for Kennebec.

Schr. Laguna, Baxter, [illegible], for Mayaguez.

Schr. Gen. Taylor, Jones, Harwich.

Schr. Nelson Wells, Ryder, Harwich.

Schr. Thetis, Nickerson, Dennis.

Schr. John Tucon, Drinkwater, Virginia, for Boston.

Schr. Amanda, Gilchrist, Lincolnville.

Schr. Mary Jane, Prince, Camden.

Schr. Wolcott, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. Thetis, Nickerson, Dennis.

Schr. Lady Franklin, [illegible], Wareham.

Schr. Quincy, Ingalls, Machias.

Schr. Ophir, [illegible], Bath, Me.

Sloop Blackstone, Reynolds, Providence.

Arrived....Sunday, July 22.

Ship Amazon, Hovey, London June 18, with mdse. and 160 passengers C. E. [illegible]. Had W. winds the entire passage. Had no observation for 12 ds on the Coast of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia; [illegible]

Ship Westphalia (Brem.,) [illegible], Bremen [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 160 passengers to Hermann, Muller & Goeing.

Ship Abby Blanchard (of Yarmouth, Me.,) [illegible] with salt to [illegible] & Sons. [illegible] brig Wappe, Coombs, and C. E. Kelly, Foss, both for New-York.

Ship Zurich, (packet,) Rich, Havre [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 169 passengers to M. Livingston.

Bark James Briant, (of Beverly,) Lovett, Messina, May 26, passed the Rock June 16, with marble, rags, &c., to D. S. [illegible] & Devel[illegible]. Has sprung foremast and head of mainmast. Has had a pilot on board 3 ds.

Brig Sabao, Brown, Chesterfield [illegible] ds., with lumber to Bunson & Co.

Brig Emma Zeller, (Br.,) Koslahe, Cadiz [illegible] ds., with mdse. to J. C. McAndrews.

Brig Magnet, (Br.,) [illegible], Cienfuegos [illegible] ds., with sugar to J. H. Brains.

Schr. Sarah Hills, McCammon, Rockland 7 ds., with lime.

Schr. Fanny Hazzard, Gaines, Hartford 3 ds., with gunpowder to A. G. Hazzard.

Schr. Turiff, Johnson, from Stamford, with [illegible] to P. Sandford & Co.

Schr. Frances Barrett, Douglas, Georgetown, S. C., with naval stores.

Schr. Cataract, Francis, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. William H. Smith, Ulliman, Wilmington [illegible] ds., with naval stores.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Pierson, Georgetown, S. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores.

Schr. Susan, Loring, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Justina, Hewitt, Rockland, with lime.

BELOW—Ship Genoa, (of Bath,) Kelly, Marseilles.

Sailed.

Steamships North Star, Havre; Jamestown, Norfolk, &c.; Marion, Charleston.

WIND—During the day, E. N. E., with rain.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 22—Arr. Bark Shaw, Pomroy; bark Charles Thompson, London; Tom Corwin, Cienfuegos; brig Mazatlan, Philadelphia.

Memoranda.

The ship Union, from New-Orleans, reported at anchor at the S. W. Spit, arr. at Quarantine to-day, and anchored.

Whalers.

Arr. at New-Bedford 19th, bark [illegible] Bowman, Cobett, Atlantic Ocean, Bermuda May 23, with 103 bbls. sperm oil on board. Sent home 40 bbls sperm oil. Spoke July 8, lat. 33 N., lon. 68 W., [illegible] Jones, Jenney, New-Bedford, with 40 bbls. sperm.

Spoken, &c.

June 22, lat. 22 14 S., lon. 33 32, bark Kirkland, &c., Baltimore for Rio Janeiro.

June 27, lat. 42 18, lon. 22 19, ship Northern Chief, from Liverpool 10 ds., bound to Callao.

July 3, off Fastnet Rock, ship Constitution, [illegible] for Liverpool.

July 15, lon. 42, ship Elvira Owen, for Philadelphia.

July 18, lon. 42 11, ship Louisa Hatch, for Philadelphia.

July 20, off Chincoteague, bark Marlon [illegible], from Matanzas for Philadelphia.

June 11, lat. 34 48, lon. 7 15, ship [illegible], of Bath, from Newcastle for Trieste [illegible] ds out.

July 7, lat. 41 30, lon. 59 30, was signalized a ship showing a blue, white and red signal, with letter R. in the centre, standing to the Westward.

July 18, lat. 39 14, lon. 70 [illegible], ship Troy, of Boston, from New-Orleans for Genoa.